FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KORNIYENKO, AKHROMEYEV PRESS CONFERENCE ON INF

LD140727 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 14 Sep 83

["Press Conference at Soviet Foreign Press Centre" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- A press conference was held at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Press Centre today for Soviet and foreign journalists on the question of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. The speakers were Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign affairs minister of the USSR, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Georgiy Korniyenko made the following statement:

A new round of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe started, as is known, in Geneva on September 6.

This is not just another round. In his recent replies to the newspaper PRAVDA's questions, Yuriy Andropov described it as decisive. It is decisive in the sense that the course of the round will determine whether there will be an accord which would prevent a new, rather dangerous spiral in the nuclear arms race in Europe, and not only in Europe.

The answer to this question depends on the United States and NATO on the whole, on whether the United States will, at last, adopt a serious, business-like position at the talks, or its position will remain just as unconstructive, deliberately designed to thwart the talks.

Yuriy Andropov, in his interview with the newspaper PRAVDA, showed in a brief, general and simultaneously vivid manner the Soviet Union's consistently constructive and flexible approach to achieving a mutually acceptable accord at the talks. The essence of this approach is in the following.

The USSR remains prepared for a truly zero option when Europe would be rid completely of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical.

The USSR is also ready for a less radical, but just as far-reaching option, under which both sides would renounce the deployment in Europe of any new medium-range nuclear systems, and would cut to one-third such systems which they already possess.

In both cases, naturally, the matter should concern all types of systems -- missiles and nuclear aircraft of medium range.

After the reductions offered by the Soviet Union, the two sides -- the Soviet Union and NATO -- would retain an equal number both of delivery vehicles, that is, missiles and aircraft, and warheads on them.

Only those who do not wish an accord altogether can reject such proposals which are based on the principle of equality and equal security.

Can one reckon in earnest, without losing the sense of reality, to say nothing of such notion as justice, that the Soviet Union will agree to "zero American style" which would mean in practice zero missiles for the Soviet Union and zero reductions for NATO?

It is just as unrealistic to think that the Soviet Union will agree to America's so-called "interim" proposal, according to which the USSR was, on the one hand, to reduce its arsenal of medium-range nuclear systems (and not only in the European part, but also in the East, which is outside the framework) and, on the other, to bless the basing in Europe of a certain number of new American missiles in addition to the British and French missiles and U.S. own forward-based nuclear systems already stationed there. In other words, speaking figuratively, the Soviet Union, in this case as well, would get "minus", whereas NATO would get "plus".

And if the American delegation came to Geneva with the same baggage this time, that is, if the U.S. position remains unchanged, this will mean only one thing -- the present U.S. Administration does not even think of looking for a mutually acceptable accord. All it thinks about is how to speed up the deployment in Europe of Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and medium-range cruise missiles.

Full responsibility for the developments which would lead towards a higher, rather than lower, level of nuclear confrontation and a related increase in the war menace, will rest, naturally, on the United States and on those of its allies inside and outside NATO which act at one with it.

Follows the statement made by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev:

The position of the Soviet Union on nuclear armaments in Europe, if materialised, will result, without infringing anyone's interests, in their major quantitative reduction. We propose that both sides -- the USSR and the NATO bloc -- maintain a certain number of missiles and aircraft of medium range at the lowest agreed level. At that, the Soviet Union will retain less medium-range missiles and warheads on them (please pay attention to that, and I repeat -- less) than in 1976 when we had no new missiles, called SS-20's in the West. What can be unacceptable in this proposal for the United States and the NATO bloc on the whole?

Far-reaching is our initiative, which was set forth by Yuriy Andropov in answers to questions by the newspaper PRAVDA -- on the USSR's readiness, provided non-deployment of American missiles, to liquidate its medium-range missiles, including SS-20 missiles which are subject to reduction in the European part of the country. This proposal largely facilitates attainment of a mutually-acceptable accord.

Submitting our proposals, we proceed from the fact that there is approximate equality in Europe in medium-range delivery vehicles (missiles and planes). NATO now has almost 1.5 to one superiority in nuclear ammunition of that type.

It must be noted that NATO countries have 857 medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles in the area: F-111 and F-4 U.S. delivery aircraft in the FRG and Great Britain, nuclear delivery aircraft (A-6 and A-7) on board aircraft carriers off the coasts of Europe -- over 650 units altogether. Britain has 64 "Polaris A-3TK" missiles, France has 98 missiles and 44 "Mirage-4" bombers.

Altogether NATO has 162 sea-and-land-based missiles and about 700 medium-range delivery aircraft. Their range (from 1,000 to 4,500 kilometres) enables them to reach targets on the USSR territory up to the Urals.

This NATO grouping is opposed by the USSR's SS-20 missiles, SS-4 missiles and medium-range bombers. Their total number at present is 938 units.

In the West they speak about the USSR's alleged overwhelming superiority in medium-range systems in Europe. They pretend that the NATO bloc has no medium-range systems in Europe. The United States refuses to take into account at the negotiations American forward-based systems and nuclear armaments of Britain and France.

The question is on what systems they keep in full readiness more than 3,000 American, British and French nuclear warheads that can hit targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies.

And in these conditions they propose that the Soviet Union should liquidate all its medium-range missiles (in the West and the East), and declare that otherwise the United States would deploy in Europe Pershing-2 and cruise missiles of long range. This is the peremptory demand of unilateral disarmament of the USSR.

Replacing the "zero option" with the "interim proposal" the U.S. Administration did not change its stand and actually put forward the demand of deployment of new American missiles in Europe. But their deployment would mean the buildup of medium range nuclear systems in Europe, liquidation of the existing equilibrium.

Thus, the sides adhere at the talks to positions different in principle. According to the American position, one side -- the Soviet Union -- should disarm itself, while the other -- the United States and NATO partners -- should, on the contrary, arm themselves. It is impossible to come to agreement on this basis.

The Soviet position ensures a mutually acceptable solution. The Soviet Union does not seek advantage for itself by a single missile, plane or nuclear warhead.

But if the things go as far as the actual deployment of American missiles in Europe, the USSR and its allies will, naturally, adopt appropriate counter-measures to maintain the balance of forces both on the European and global scale. This would not be our choice. But none should doubt the Soviet Union's determination, as Yuriy Andropov declared, to do so.

The participants in the press conference then replied to questions by correspondents.

Question: What is the military significance of the USSR's readiness to scrap its missiles reduced in Europe, and what does the scrapping imply in this case?

Answer by Marshal Akhromeyev: The military significance is that the number of medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union would be sharply reduced, should our proposal be adopted, as a result of which the sides -- the Soviet Union and NATO -- would have an equal number of them. Simultaneously, as we propose, the number of medium-range planes maintained in the continent by NATO countries would be cut.

Thus, the correlation of forces in all types of medium-range armaments would be maintained at the lowest level.

The scrapping of the missiles would generate greater confidence of the sides as regards the implementation of their commitments. This would demonstrate the Soviet Union's goodwill in the cardinal solution of the problem.

As to the term "scrapping", it implies the scrapping of both launchers and missiles. A specific order of missile scrapping would be determined by the procedures which could be worked out during negotiations. Of course, the corresponding facilities and equipment, which are being installed by the United States in Europe in preparation for the basing of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, should also be subject to dismantling or elimination.

Question: It is said in the West that the British and French nuclear systems are insignificant compared with the nuclear potential of the USSR and the United States and, therefore, they should not be counted in the overall balance of NATO's nuclear system. Is it so?

No, it is not, Marshal Akhromeyev declared. The nuclear systems of Britain and France account in NATO's overall balance for a quarter of the nuclear potential. That is over 200 units, including 162 missiles, which deliver more than 400 nuclear warheads at a time. We are urged not to notice that the British and French nuclear missiles are aimed at the Soviet Union. They are, allegedly, under national control. But NATO military leaders invariably include the nuclear armaments of the United States' European allies into their balance.

The Reagan administration's stubborn unwillingness to change its approach to the counting of Britain's and France's nuclear missiles is, on the whole, clear to us. By taking these systems outside the framework of the talks, the NATO bloc reckons to gain primarily military advantages.

Besides, it is practically on this that the U.S. entire position at the talks is based. If these missiles are taken into account, then nothing will remain of either the zero option, the interim proposal or the talk about the USSR's "missile monopoly". That is why the United States turned the issue of the British and French nuclear missiles into the chief obstacle at the talks. The aim of the United States seems to be to delay the talks and station, on the pretext of the Soviet Union's 'intractability', its missiles in Western Europe.

Question of a correspondent of the West German newspaper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER: Does not the Soviet Union's readiness to reduce medium-range missiles, including the SS-20 missiles, mean the admission of its advantage for these weapons in Europe as compared with the level of 1979.

No, such an advantage does not exist, Marshal Akhromeyev said. With approximately equal correlation of forces for medium-range nuclear weapon systems the sides now have different sublevels of missiles and delivery aircraft. NATO has 162 missiles and about 700 delivery aircraft. The Soviet Union indeed has more missiles but then its number of delivery aircraft is two-thirds of NATO's number of delivery aircraft.

Proclaiming now the readiness to equalise the number of our missiles with the number of Britain's and France's missiles we demand at the same time that the forces of the sides for delivery aircraft be also levelled out. Thus the Soviet Union has absolutely no superiority in medium-range nuclear weapon systems on the whole, and we are not pressing for any advantages.

A correspondent of the American radio and television company ABC asked: To what extent may the South Korean plane incident influence the political climate around the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, and is the Soviet Union prepared to consider the question of "compensation" to families of the dead passengers?

As to the atmosphere at the Geneva talks, Georgiy Korniyenko said, it is determined by the content, essence of the positions. Unfortunately, the beginning of the current round does not, so far, at least, attest to the constructiveness of the U.S. position, that is, to a change for the better.

We did not reckon, nor reckon at present that it is correct to link these and other talks on the limitation of armaments and disarmament with any other questions which have no relation to them, in this case with the fact of the violation of the Soviet Union's airspace by the South Korean plane.

There are signs that the American side uses its own provocation involving the South Korean plane in order to complicate the talks on curbing the arms race and on disarmament. This is confirmed by the fact that Mr Nitze, on arriving in Geneva, declared at the airport that, you see, the talks cannot but be overshadowed by what happened to the South Korean plane. It is very likely that one should see in this one of the explanations who and what for needed that provocation. [sentence as received] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 0720 GMT on 14 September carries a report on the Moscow press conference by Korniyenko and Marshal Akhromeyev that renders the preceding sentence: One must see in this, probably, one of the explanations of who had need of this provocation, and why.]

As to the readiness or unreadiness of the Soviet Union to discuss the issue of compensation, I view this question as irrelevant, for not only financial, but also political and any other responsibility for what has happened to the South Korean plane should be borne by those who used it as a tool of their dirty policies.

When asked what the USSR implies by reply measures in case of deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Marshal Akhromeyev said that what is at issue are reply measures to offset the increased nuclear threat to the Soviet Union and its allies. Deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, the Marshal said, will disrupt the existing equilibrium in Europe, and also the strategic parity between the United States and the Soviet Union. Deploying missiles at our threshold, Marshal Akhromeyev stressed, the United States approaches nuclear threat close to the Soviet Union, the United States impels us to take reply measures. [TASS International Service in Russian here reads: Deploying missiles at our threshold, Marshal Akhromeyev stressed, the United States is bringing the nuclear threat closer, right up to the Soviet Union...] What are these reply measures? As was stated by the Soviet Government, the USSR will lift the moratorium on the deployment of medium-range systems in the European zone. By agreement with our allies, additional systems will be deployed to have the necessary counter-balance to the increased grouping of the NATO nuclear armaments in Europe.

Relevant reply measures will be taken towards the territory of the United States of America itself, said Marshal Akhromeyev. The Soviet Union would not like to carry through these reply measures and therefore we call upon the United States to give up the designs of additional nuclear armament in Europe and not to disrupt the existing parity.

Touching on speculations in the West that the Soviet Union might go back onits demand at the Geneva negotiations that British and French nuclear armaments be taken into account, Georgiy Korniyenko noted that to make such speculations means to indulge in wishful thinking. There is actually nothing behind these speculations, he said. At least, if one is to speak about our stand.

We believe, Georgiy Korniyenko said, that it is aboslutely necessary to include British and French nuclear systems into the aggregate quantity of medium-range nuclear systems on the NATO's side, no matter how it pleases one to call them -- either medium-range or strategic. No agreement has so far taken into account these systems, whatever they are called, and therefore there is no ground to take these armaments outside the framework of the negotiations in Geneva, stressed Georgiy Korniyenko. This stand of the Soviet Union remains unchanged.

When asked whether the Soviet Union would agree to combining the negotiations on strategic armaments and medium-range nuclear systems, Georgiy Korniyenko said that the state of affairs at both negotiations in Geneva looks like the United States does not want to come to terms. What is the use then to combine these negotiations?

Marshal Akhromeyev turned down the allegations being spread in the West that the Soviet Union continues deploying SS-20 missiles. After the declaration of the moratorium in March last year no medium-range missiles were deployed and are not being deployed on the European territory of the Soviet Union.

Touching upon assertions in the West that with the deadline of the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe approaching, the Soviet Union "will make concessions" at the last moment, and will agree to the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, Georgiy Korniyenko said that the meaning of such declarations is clear enough -- to try to mislead the public, to mislead the peoples of West European countries so as to bring down the heat of the anti-missile movement, of actions against the deployment of American nuclear missiles.

During all negotiations in Geneva, said Georgiy Korniyenko, the Soviet Union has been demonstrating in deed by its concrete stand the constructive, flexible approach to the quest for mutually acceptable accord, such an accord that would take into account the interests of security not only of the Soviet Union and the United States but also the West European countries, such an accord that would prevent a new twist in the nuclear arms spiral. Those who hope that the Soviet Union will start yielding its principled positions, and above all agree to deployment of whatever part of American missiles in Western Europe, and give up the demand to take into account British and French nuclear systems, will be disappointed, Georgiy Korniyenko said in conclusion.

INF DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING 13 SEP

LD131116 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 13 TASS -- The delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States had a plenary meeting here today at the talks on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

STATE REPORT ON EUROMISSILES' PURPOSE CITED

PM131058 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Subordinated to Aggressive Goals"]

[Text] The deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles weapons in West Europe planned by U.S. and NATO strategists has nothing in common with defense needs, but is subordinated exclusively to aggressive goals. This is confirmed most convincingly by a State Department report that has found its way into the possession of THE WASHINGTON POST.

Arguing the "need" for the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles with nuclear warheads in the West European countries, the newspaper report makes clear, the report's compilers do not even mention the need to strengthen defense. On the contrary, the report frankly states that the "modernization" of NATO's nuclear potential in Europe is necessary "to create a threat to targets on Soviet territory." The NATO strategists' real intentions are also borne out by the report's mention of the need to ensure that this bloc has nuclear warheads of enhanced accuracy and yield in Europe. Specialists remind us that this is one of the basic criteria for arms systems designed to deliver a preemptive nuclear strike. As THE WASHINGTON POST emphasizes in its comment on the report, NATO is preparing to acquire weapons which will turn a limited war in Europe into a global catastrophe.

PROSPECTS FOR COMPROMISE IN INF TALKS VIEWED

PM131122 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Sep 83 pp 9, 11

[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Political Observer Fedor Burlatskiy article: "A Compromise Formula: Will the Geneva Talks on Limiting Nuclear Arms in Europe End in Success or Failure?"]

[Text] Readers will be well aware that it is easier to ask a question like the one above than it is to answer it. As the Chinese jokingly say: Foretelling is hard, and foretelling the future is particularly hard. So rather than hastening to give a categorical answer, let us think aloud about the factors influencing the adoption of decisions in Geneva.

Politics is the sphere of interests and not emotions, however hard President Ronald Reagan may try to prove the opposite by his example. So first of all we must think about whether it is possible to reconcile the interests of the USSR and the United States and of the East and West in general in arms limitation, particularly at a moment of acute confrontation. In other words, is a reasonable compromise between them possible? And what could the compromise formula be?

Recent historical experience indicates that compromise is possible in principle. In the seventies many important and reasonable agreements were reached between the United States and the USSR and between the socialist and capitalist countries in general. True, that was before the arrival in the White House of a new President who is described by many American experts as a "difficult psychological factor in world politics." But not even that factor can erase the objective interests of the peoples of the United States and other Western countries; these interests will find a way through any psychological barriers. A new example is the Madrid meeting, which ended the other day with the approval of a joint document.

As Comrade A.A. Gromyko noted in his speech, the positive outcome of the Madrid meeting is a notable achievement for the line of dialogue and mutual understanding; on the basis of the Madrid meeting's results, the obvious conclusion is to continue to adhere firmly to the path indicated.

And what is the alternative? Since one system cannot suggest "stop the world, let the other system get off," it is necessary to seek ways of coexisting peacefully.

People are saying that the present moment is the most unfavorable moment for the Geneva talks, because of the dramatic incident of the South Korean plane. But when has there been a favorable moment recently? I can't seem to remember. Of course, every decent person, whatever country he may live in, feels regret and pain at the deaths of people and shares the bitter grief of their relatives. This was spoken of in the Soviet Government statement and at the Moscow press conference. But every politician, that is, everyone involved in the process of adopting or preparing decisions, must at the same time be aware both of the fundamental causes of such incidents and of their possible consequences.

It can hardly be doubted that the main cause is the acute confrontation between West and East, the atmosphere of almost prewar tension, mutual distrust, and suspicion. And all this is propagated not by us, but -- for the last 2 and 1/2 years -- by the notorious "psychological factor" from the White House. No emotional outbursts can refute that.

As for the consequences of such incidents, I remember the ill-fated U-2 flight in 1960 and the influence it had on world politics. At that time the two sides had been preparing extremely important agreements on limiting the arms race and generally improving Soviet-American relations. But these agreements were derailed by the flight of Powers, who involuntarily became the fatal character in the third act of the play. Who knows how world politics would have developed, had it not been for that event.

To this day my intuition convinces me that this act on the eve of a meeting between the leaders of the two great powers of Paris had been cunningly thought up and implemented by American generals in spite of the opinion of many White House politicians, and perhaps even of the then President Eisenhower, although he then courageously assumed responsibility for such flights.

I am afraid to say it, but it seems to me that in the present incident of the intruder plane we have seen a possible model for the start of a thermonuclear conflict. Such a conflict could result from the unforeseen escalation of a chance incident. In a word, confrontation is our common enemy. Compromise in the interests of peace is our hope.

But in the sphere of human relations nothing is more difficult than compromise. Many readers probably know that from their own experience. For instance, the institution of marriage: Despite the fact that it is based on love or at least attraction between the two partners, sometimes a whole lifetime is not long enough to elaborate a reasonable, effective compromise formula. So what about two great powers, or indeed two worlds with different social systems and political goals! Particularly if one side, like Socrates' wife Xanthippe, has worked itself up to such a pitch of exasperation that it is not fully able to recognize its own interests.

The idea of any compromise is that the two sides go halfway to meet each other. Otherwise it is not compromise, but diktat. The parity of military forces and the common threat of nuclear destruction, however, exclude the possibility of such a way of solving the problem. We cannot impose on the West the solution we consider most reasonable, nor can the West impose its solution on us.

Efforts are required on each side to overcome the temptation to act unilaterally and try to impose on the other side by force something which it finds absolutely unsatisfactory. That approach can only lead to a kind of stalemate where both partners lose, because the mutual threat is not lessened, but increased.

The Soviet Union, through the voice of its leader Yu. V. Andropov, has already repeatedly defined a compromise formula. This formula incorporates reciprocal concessions, equality, and identical security, and conscientious, honest counting of the two sides' nuclear and missile potential.

Certain Western politicians are trying to interpret the USSR's new initiatives as a sign of some kind of weakness. What weakness, I would like to ask them? The NATO leaders not only acknowledge the East-West military parity, they even try to prove -- incidentally, without success -- that they are actually weaker than us. No, the Soviet proposals are an indication of strength and a high level of political intelligence.

And what about the United States? Is it prepared to compromise?

First, the principled approach -- the awareness of the need for compromise. Although I am relatively experienced in dealing with various American figures and advisers, I felt considerable surprise on reading an article by Evan Galbraith, U.S. ambassador to France, in the newspaper LA CROIX. He writes: "...Many figures, both in the United States and Europe, count on the success of the Geneva talks... But these are all fatal illusions based on a dangerous failure to understand the Soviet Union's strategy in Europe ...the Soviet Union is trying to force it to compromise."

So a high-ranking American official objects resolutely to the very idea of an East-West compromise. May one ask what other principle could form the basis of an agreement in Geneva, or other East-West agreements? Capitulation? One-sided concessions? Did the American ambassador perhaps think for a moment that the United States had won a war against the USSR? Or at least against Vietnam?...

Or does Mr Ambassador seriously take for political victories the waves of Western propaganda campaigns which allegedly provide some means of pressuring the United States? But these waves die down and ebb away, exposing still more clearly the firm, unshakable pier of military parity beteen the two powers.

This is what is worrying: Mr Galbraith made these remarks only 2 weeks before the resumption of the Geneva talks. Was he not saying openly what the White House carefully camouflages?

The reader probably remembers the ritual phrase of the hero Mastroianni in the movie "Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow": "I have a desire... " This is precisely the vital question now: What is President Ronald Reagan's desire -- to reach agreement in Geneva, or to install the new missiles in Europe at all costs?

Mr Ronald Reagan came to the White House with the firm intention of making a show of strength in foreign policy and avoiding any compromise with the Soviet Union. But there is no need to make so much noise in order to show your strength -- strength is visible enough without that. President Roosevelt spoke almost in a whisper, but was heard in every corner of the earth. Restraint only embellishes the leader of a great power. As Shakespeare and our own Pushkin used to say, the voice of a nation's leader should not be heard tinkling to no purpose; like a tocsin, it heralds either a great festival, or a great calamity for the people.

But of course, it is not just a matter of the form of political statements. It is a question of the essence of policy. It took the President approximately 2 years to come close to understanding the complete senselessness of a "frontal" policy. It took clashes practically with the overwhelming bulk of American public opinion, practically with the majority in Congress, and differences with many West European leaders, for the American President to begin to realize the extreme disadvantageousness for the United States and unpopularity of the "uncompromising" course.

A painful quest began in the White House, a quest to combine a "strong-arm policy" with some elements of flexibility. A straight-forward general was replaced in the State Department by the entirely civilian Mr Shultz, who had a reputation as a politician capable of compromise. Some milestones along this path were the agreement to hold talks in Geneva on medium-range missiles and on strategic arms, and the renunciation of certain of the most objectionable "economic sanctions" against the USSR.

The election factor has recently emerged as a stimulant acting on the U.S. President's heart. Contrary to the previous impressions of the President's entourage, this factor is unambiguously operating in the direction of constructive talks in Geneva.

In the meantime, public opinion in the United States and West Europe increasingly is splitting. The great majority -- that is now beyond dispute -- is increasingly drawn toward a constructive agreement in Geneva. This includes not only the millions of ordinary members of antiwar movements, but also many politicians, including all the contenders for the post of U.S. President.

The stumbling block at the Geneva talks was the question of counting the French and British nuclear potentials. Western politicians and experts are unable to think up the smallest sound reason why these systems, which are located in Europe and have, on their own admission, the sole aim of acting as a "deterrent to the USSR," should not be taken into account in the balance of European nuclear forces.

An FRG Defense Ministry "white paper" for 1979 describes all the French and British land-, sea-, and air-based systems as medium-range systems "in and for Europe." A study recently submitted by the scientific department of the U.S. Congress even notes that failing to count these systems would mean ignoring the commitments taken on by Britain and France in 1949 when they signed the treaty which created the North Atlantic alliance. H. J. Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany faction in the Bundestag, speaking in connection with the new round of the Geneva talks, came out resolutely in favor of counting the French and British nuclear systems in an agreement on medium-range missiles. Renouncing this principle means, in effect, writing off agreement.

I have tried to give a brief sketch of the fundamental positions of the participants in the Geneva talks, as well as the influence of the most diverse political factors on them. So let us return to the question: Can success be expected at the Geneva talks?

It seems to me that despite the fact that the U.S. stance now looks extremely negative, it would be premature to exclude the possibility of an agreement. As the dramatic December approaches, the influence of factors working for a compromise will grow. This means the USSR's peace offensive. It means the antiwar movement. It means the increasingly realistic positions among leadership forces in the West. And lastly, it means simple common sense. Although calculations based on common sense have often disappointed us, let us not be pessimistic. Hope still remains for an agreement in Geneva, and progressive forces must take full advantage of that fact.

USSR VETOES UN RESOLUTION ON KOREAN PLANE

UN Veto Noted

LD131539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] A resolution has been introduced to the Security Council, which, instead of condemning the initiators of the provocation -- those who sent the South Korean aircraft into Soviet airspace, the Americans -- proposed condemning the actions of the Soviet Union, which defended its territory and its inviolability from intruders.

The Soviet Union voted against this resolution. Poland voted with the USSR. Four delegations abstained, and nine votes were cast for the American proposal. Among them were the United States' allies in NATO.

The Soviet vote against this resolution, which would have untied the hands of forces in the UN that are aiming to worsen relations in the world, prevented its adoption.

U.S. 'Illegal Resolution'

LD131428 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The United States has made an unsuccessful attempt to drag an illegal resolution before the session of the Security Council of the United Nations organization and thus avoid responsibility for the crude spying provocation carried out against the USSR.

Washington's actions, Soviet representative Troyanovskiy said in the Security Council, demonstrate the striving of U.S. ruling circles to use the incident with the South Korean plane to further heat up the already dangerous international situation and whip up the arms race.

The Soviet delegation vetoed the illegal draft resolution.

Commentary on Council Debate

LD131652 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 13 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] Hello comrades! Unfortunately it must be noted that the Reagan administration is continuing its policy of stepping up confrontation with our country, using its own criminal provocation involving the South Korean aircraft. The United States has striven strenuously to drag the security Council into discussing an issue which is in conflict with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations Organization.

Let us recall that the Charter envisages defending sovereign rights, territorial inviolability and noninterference in the internal affairs of states. But these principles are buried in oblivion by the U.S. Administration.

The aspiration to achieve support at all costs for their position in the council, a position directed at approving violation of the airspace of other states, trampling on sovereignty and territorial inviolability resounded in all the speeches by its representatives in the Security Council.

Certain of the U.S. allies were led along by them. This explains why a resolution was put forward for the Security Council to examine, a resolution in which instead of exposing the instigators of the provocation, those who sent the South Korean aircraft into Soviet airspace, the Americans proposed condemnation of the Soviet Union's action in defending its territory and its inviolability from the intruders. The arguments put forward by the Soviet Union, as well as the irrefutable facts, put the U.S. delegation in a difficult position. Nevertheless, the United States got their draft resolution voted on even though, as was noted, it violates the UN Charter.

The Soviet Union voted against this resolution, as did the delegation from Poland. Four delegations abstained and nine delegations voted in favor of the U.S. draft. Among these votes were those of the United States' allies in the NATO bloc, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands.

Let us note that the vote against the resolution by the Soviet Union prevented adoption. For sure it would have untied the hands in the United Nations of those forces which now stop at nothing to gamble on worsening relations in the world and on continuing the arms race.

Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the Soviet Union at the United Nations, stressed that the propaganda spectacular arranged in the Security Council was yet another attempt by Washington to direct the discussion along a false track. Attempts to take refuge in talk of moral principles and humaneness cannot conceal the obvious truth. Behind the loud phrases there lurks a major intelligence operation by the United States deliberately involving the use of a civilian aircraft.

If any question is to be posed about the possible actions of the Security Council regarding the incident involving the South Korean aircraft, the Soviet representative said, then there should be a once and for all categorical ban on the use of civilian aircraft for deliberate violation of the airspace of other countries for reconnaissance purposes.

And now listen to the concluding words of the speech by our representative Troyanovskiy which he delivered at the Security Council:

[Begin video recording] It shows the aspiration of the ruling circles in the United States to use this tragic occurrence in order to still further heat up to the extreme an international situation which is already dangerous, to whip up the arms race and to justify their own militarist course and military preparations. [End recording]

[Announcer] The picture is clear: The criminal provocation involving the South Korean aircraft is absolutely and completely typical of Washington's general foreign policy line directed at fanning international tension. It is a graphic demonstration of the essence of the crusade unleashed by Washington against communism. To achieve these aims Washington does not shun even a criminal game with human lives.

SITUATION IN LEBANON, KAL INCIDENT REVIEWED

LD122255 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpts] [Video shows smoke rising from buildings, explosions in forest area, Walid Junblatt in television interview, Lebanese fleeing by boat to Cyprus] Fierce fighting is continuing in Lebanon.

Moreover, the United States is stepping up its interference in Lebanese affairs. The U.S. landing craft "Duluth" and "Frederick" and the helicopter carrier "Tarawa" have approached the shores of Lebanon. They are carrying another 2,000 Marines brought in from Kenya. Along with them is a large batch of military equipment including ordnance, tanks, antitank missiles and combat helicopters. U.S. ships have already fired on Druze positions and military escalation -- well known through the experience of both Vietnam and Central America -- is beginning. The Reagan administration has finally torn off the mask of peacemaker in Lebanon. Having failed to achieve the aims of its aggressive policy by means of shuttle diplomacy, Washington intends to Americanize the Near East by force. That is what Syrian radio had to say in one of its commentaries.

Washington is also dragging its allies into the military operations in Lebanon. A French naval squadron is concentrated off the shores of Lebanon. It is led by the aircraft carrier "Foch." Six British buccaneer fighter-bombers have been transferred to the British base at Akrotiri on Cyprus. From there they can reach the coast of Lebanon in only 30 minutes and they have already swept through the sky over Beirut. French Super Etendard aircraft have also carried out reconnaissance flights over the hilly areas, as have the U.S. F-14's. They have chosen targets for future artillery firing and bombings. All this is accompanied by threats directed against the patriotic forces of Lebanon and the Government of Syria.

Many Americans are worried about the growing U.S. military presence in Lebanon. This includes U.S. legislators. A routing session of the U.S. Congress resumes work today after the summer break and several U.S. senators and congressmen are coming out in favor of withdrawing the Marines from Lebanon. They accuse President Reagan saying his administration has broken the law on war powers which requires congressional sanction for U.S. troops to take part in combat operations abroad. The Reagan administration is counting on being able to distract legislators' attention by using the provocation involving the South Korean aircraft in the Soviet Far East. The session is to discuss a draft record U.S. military budget for 1984. The budget reaches the astronomical sum of $280 billion. Before their departure for the summer recess, the Senate and House of Representatives formulated a so-called compromise version of the budget which allows the administration to begin producing the MX missile and other latest types of weapon. Now using the anti-Soviet wave raised by the incident involving the South Korean aircraft, Reagan hopes to drag all his requests for increased military spending through Congress.

This is pointed out in a straightforward way by a NEW YORK TIMES observer. Relations between Washington and Moscow have grown noticeably colder over the past few days, he writes in his article. However, on Wall Street this coldness has helped warm up the shares of the military contractors.

No wonder the Reagan administration is continuing its noisy anti-Soviet campaign. It seems that at the press conference arranged in Moscow a full and objective picture was given of what happened on the night of 1 September. The Soviet representatives gave clear and straightforward answers to all the journalists' questions.

At the same time U.S. officials stubbornly refuse to answer the questions as to how it actually happened that an aircraft equipped with the most perfect navigation equipment ended up deep in the USSR's air space, and why neither the United States nor Japan nor South Korea tried to return it to the international route. Washington prefers to repeat its fabrications, not wishing to listen to anything which refutes the invented anti-Soviet version. They do not conceal their aim there to use the provocation prepared by the CIA to represent Soviet policy in a distorted light, to increase tension in the world and to justify their own agressive course.

For example, here is how two well known anti-Soviets, Evans and Novak, see the prospects for political development:

They write in THE WASHINGTON POST. Right now they write, the path is open to a new and harsh realism in U.S.-Soviet relations. A realism of the sort favored by Reagan when he was a presidential candidate in the 1980 elections and implemented by President Reagan. The harsh realism of which the authors write means a return to the cold war and attempts to dictate conditions to us and to pursue policy from a position of force. That is what Washington would like.

The incident involving the South Korean plane has put quite a few questions on the agenda, but not those about which the U.S. mass media is making so much noise. It should be a matter of something completely different. The entire world could be shown convincingly the large scale and cynicism with which the United States carries out reconnaissance operations against the Soviet Union. They have surrounded our country with a network of espionage stations. There are reconnaissance aircraft constantly in the air. They regularly use civilian airliners for their own purposes, placing the lives of the passengers in danger. Sooner or later there had to be a tragedy. The spying provocations threaten not only individual citizens but also entire peoples. As events have shown they can lead to sharp increase in tension, whipping up hysteria about war and an increase in the danger of a conflict occurring. The United States must stop their provocative operations on the Soviet borders. That is the main conclusion which must be made in analyzing the consequences of what happened.

CONCLUSION OF CSCE MEETING IN MADRID REPORTED

Spanish King's Reception

LD081911 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid September 8 TASS -- Final sessions with the participation of foreign ministers continued at the Madrid meeting today.

The vast majority of statements stressed the major importance of the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and the accords reached there, first of all that on the holding of a conference of confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe in order to give an impulse to preserving the developing detente and further enhancing the all-European process.

Also today, King Juan Carlos I of Spain held a reception in honour of the foreign ministers and delegations from the states participating in the Madrid meeting.

Final Session

LD091859 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid September 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev reports:

The official closing of the Madrid meeting of the representatives of 35 states -- participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was held in the "Palace of Congresses" of the Spanish capital today. The meeting, which continued for three years, was held within the framework of implementing the Helsinki Final Act which provides for periodic holding of such meetings.

The final stage of the meeting from 7 to 9 September was held at the level of ministers for foreign affairs which underscored its political importance. All the participants of the Madrid meeting approved its final document which firmly relies on the agreements of the Final Act, provides for the development of the all-European process and is oriented on strengthening international detente and cooperation in a broad range of fields of security in Europe. Now the final document enters into force. Agreement has been reached at the Madrid meeting to implement the proposals on a major initiative put forward by the fraternal socialist countries -- on convening a conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe.

As it follows from the final document, from statements by ministers for foreign affairs, the line in international affairs to which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are committed -- the line of reducing the military threat, of observing all the principles contained in the Final Act, of cooperation of states with different socio-economic systems -- has prevailed at the meeting.

Attempts, above all by the USA, to poison the atmosphere at the meeting, undertaken even on the last day of its work by the U.S. secretary of state, cannot forshadow its weighty results, or detract from the significance of this major undertaking meeting the aspirations of all peoples.

The speech of member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has had a profound response and wide political repercussions. The meeting participants' special attention was attracted to the new peace initiatives recently put forward by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov, aimed at reducing the threat of nuclear war.

Speaking at the closing session of the Madrid meeting, King Juan Carlos of Spain pointed out that the results of this major political forum give a "ray of hope."

Among the official representatives at the Madrid meeting and journalist circles primary significance is attached to the fact that in the present situation for whose deterioration the USA is to blame, there are opportunities for reaching mutually acceptable, realistic agreements capable of facilitating a dynamic continuation and development of detente and serving the interests of peace in Europe and the whole world.

Polish Delegation's Statement

LD101112 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 10 Sep 83

["Polish Delegation's Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw September 10 TASS -- The Polish news agency PAP reports that the Polish delegation which attended the final sessions of the Madrid review meeting on security and cooperation in Europe has made a statement which notes, in part, that the delegation of the Polish People's Republic was staying in Madrid with the aim of business-like participation in the meeting, called upon to improve relations between states and to enhance security in Europe. Neither rhetoric nor polemics were in the plans of the delegation.

However, the statement says, the views and evaluations concerning the domestic situation in Poland coming from U.S. secretary of state, the minister of external relations of France and some other speakers cannot remain without comment, for they are at variance with the facts as well as the aims and principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In this connection the Polish delegation states: We do not and will not recognize any foreign judges on the issues within the competence of the constitutional agencies of the Polish People's Republic. Only the Polish people and their authorities can define the aspirations of the Poles and the ways for realising them.

We strongly reject attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of Poland. The situation in Poland is progressing in the direction of social and economic stabilization. This is recognized by each unbiased observer in Poland.

The decisions taken at the end of 1981 on a temporary introduction of martial law -- and this has repeatedly been said in Madrid -- were completely sovereign. That is why the repetition of the thesis to the effect that the (decision on the) introduction of martial law in Poland was imposed from the outside is totally senseless.

Today the martial law in Poland is a thing of the past. The time has come to relegate to the past the anti-Polish statements which contradict the real facts. This would come in line with the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the common interests of all European states, the statement says.

Commentary on Meeting

LD101837 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] In Madrid the meeting has ended of representatives of the states that took part in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The foreign ministers of the European countries and of the United States and Canada approved a final document.

Another stage has thus been covered along the path paved by the Helsinki conference of 1975, writes our commentator Igor Penchenko. This is the path of easing international tension, dialogue and understanding, of settling problems at the negotiating table as was set out in the Final Act signed in Helsinki 8 years ago. The final document of the Madrid followup meeting relies heavily on the principles and stipulations of the Final Helsinki Act. There's no need to discuss details of the work done for a long time in Madrid. Ultimately, the participants in the followup meeting made a choice that can be quite fittingly described as a healthy and hopeful sign in international affairs.

The main thing that has been accomplished in Madrid, having resolved differences, is understanding. Realization took the upper hand of the fact that attempts to divert from the path fixed in Helsinki lead to the deadlock of confrontation. The conclusion that may be drawn from the Madrid meeting is that the nations involved should firmly follow this path. The results of this meeting indicate once again that the reserves in the policy of reducing tension have far from been exhausted. The concrete measures coordinated at the meeting can help with its dynamic continuation and development.

What are these measures and steps? The first and foremost a conference on confidence building measures and disarmament in Europe, is to be held in Stockholm in January next year. The conference should become a serious factor of promoting (?a) European and universal security, and scaling down the nuclear danger. Unfortunately the threat of a thermonuclear conflict is becoming more and more obvious as the spiral of the arms race is unwinding. As programs for so-called rearmament are being forced on the West and as the Washington strategists are getting ready to expand [passage indistinct]. It is necessary to create firm foundations for peaceful coexistence of the nations.

This country and the other countries within the socialist community have quite sufficient goodwill for peaceful cooperation, both in Madrid and at other international forums (?and in) overall directions of world politics, the Soviet Union has been vigorously acting towards stopping the arms race, towards going back to the path of relaxation of tensions, of promoting peace. This is our invaluable and principled course. We are striving for a basic improvement in international relations, said President Yuriy Andropov, towards strengthening and developing all good beginnings in these relations.

CSCE, Gromyko Meetings

LD102331 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast; studio commentary by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The first swallow does not of course make it springtime, but it does bring joy. The Madrid meeting did not disperse, and indeed could not disperse, the livid storm clouds hanging over our continent; but, as one Western journalist put it, a silver lining did appear in them. Remember how difficult, busy and sometimes exhausting the 3-year marathon was! How many times the work of the representatives of the 35 states found itself deadlocked and on the verge of failure owing to the blatant obstruction of Washington and certain European NATO countries under its sway. If eventually agreement turned out to be possible, and if the participants in the meeting at length managed to find a common denominator and to work out a positive and concrete action program to strengthen European security and cooperation -- particularly agreement on holding a conference on disarmament in Europe -- then this was primarily the result of the consistent, patient and constructive policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

There is profound meaning also in this fact: The review meeting in Madrid took place at a time when Washington had heated the international situation to the boiling point. Having organized the provocation with the South Korean plane, the most shameless Washington bosses already anticipated a breakdown of all talks, of any kind of talks with our country. It would seem that there was to be no return to prudence. Nevertheless, the governments of all 35 countries participated in the all-European conference at the Spanish capital.

The American secretary of state also attended. Indeed, even there he did not cease his anti-Soviet intrigues, trying to knock together secretly among his NATO allies some kind of united anti-Soviet dissident movement [fronda]. But it did not come off. The positive outcome of the Madrid meeting, the talks held by USSR minister of foreign affairs Comrade Gromyko with the heads of foreign policy departments of a number of NATO countries in Madrid, as well as with the president and other French statesmen in Paris, speak volumes, above all, of the fact that in the West far from everyone is ready to rush headlong into Washington's adventures. Madrid has shown that European detente is not dead. Today it still has a store of vital forces. The first swallow does not make a spring. That which was successfully agreed upon in Madrid must be consolidated and developed. This requires, above all, warding off American Pershing and cruise missiles from Europe, coming to agreement on real measures for disarmament and achieving strict implementation of all ten principles of the Helsinki Final Act, the most important of which are sovereign equality, inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity of states. It is on this path that the expectations of the peoples will be justified and it is for this that our country is struggling.

'Common Viewpoint' Still Possible

LD110517 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] The final stage of the Madrid CSCE meeting has taken place in the Spanish capital. Here is Igor Kudrin to comment on it.

[Kudrin] As has already been reported, foreign ministers of 35 countries participated in the CSCE's last 3 days of sessions. Each of them had the opportunity to speak from the rostrum of the Palace of Congresses, where for almost 3 years heated and intensive discussions of the delegations have been taking place.

The presence in Madrid of Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, aroused great interest among the local public and press. The Madrid papers are still commenting on his speech, singling out for particular mention his words to the effect that the Soviet Union would consistently implement the accords reached in Madrid.

Yes, an important concluding document was adopted here. Of course, one could recall today that it came into being in lengthy and intensive discussions, that the opponents of peace and detente placed all possible obstacles in the way of its adoption. As a result, a number of provisions of the document are of course in the nature of a compromise.

In the present difficult international situation, however, these compromises were just inevitable. The main thing is that they do not infringe upon the interests of any of the participant-states.

I should like to draw the attention to listeners to a certain circumstance. Certain Western representatives have in the last few days once again made attempts to launch attacks on the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. And yet, despite everything, Madrid has become a center of peace and detente over the last few days, write many papers in the Spanish capital. Indeed, the experience of the Madrid meeting proves that, even in difficult circumstances when the international situation is exacerbated, one can still arrive at a common viewpoint and talks remain an important way of conducting relations between states with different systems.

Comments on CSCE Results

LD131639 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The Madrid meeting of the states -- participants in the all-European conference on security and cooperation has been an important link in the effort to keep up the momentum and deepen the multilateral general European process and its organizational framework, which was started in Helsinki eight years ago. A proof of it is the big positive programme adopted in Madrid, which is solidly based on the principles and provisions of the Helsinki final act. It has outlined measures for developing cooperation in the political, economic, humanitarian and other regions, including the decision to convene in Stockholm in January 1984 a conference on confidence-building measures, on security and disarmament in Europe.

One of the main lessons of the Madrid forum, which inspires hope, is that in a complex and tense international situation, which is being built up by the Reagan administration, states with different social systems can reach mutually acceptable agreements by overcoming their differences. To this end it is necessary to resolve disputable international problems not through confrontation but through talks, not to spread ideological differences into state relations.

Most of the participating states have realized that departure from the path outlined in Helsinki leads into impasses of confrontation, hence the choice for mutually acceptable decisions.

That is why, contrary to the obstructionist, negative stand of the U.S. Administration in Madrid, political realism, common sense and a sense of responsibility have prevailed. The attempts of the Washington administration at foiling a continuation and development of the all-European process have proved to be a failure.

The line pursued by the USSR and other peace-loving states in international affairs, aimed at dialogue and mutual understanding, at settling problems at the table of negotiations has prevailed in Madrid. These countries have done their utmost not to miss a chance for peace and security of peoples.

The Madrid meeting has reaffirmed the vital need for further adhering to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act for respecting and using the principles of inter-state relations registered in it, especially the principles of respect for the sovereignty of states, non-interference in their internal affairs and inviolability of their borders.

The Madrid forum has also convincingly demonstrated the prospectlessness of the policy of pressure and blackmail against the countries of the socialist community, of attempts at forcing one's will on them, or interfering in their home affairs.

And at last, but not least, the Madrid meeting has clearly refuted the claims by many Western propaganda media to the effect that the policy of detente has allegedly become obsolete. On the contrary, the potentialities of such policy are far from being exhausted. A continuation of positive processes in full conformity with the letter and spirit of the final Helsinki act are a way to lessening military confrontation, disarmament, detente, developing cooperation and strengthening universal peace.

It is possible and necessary, with due regard for each others interests and by displaying goodwill, to start resolving the problems in connection with the seats of tension and conflicts existing in the world. Madrid has confirmed that this is a feasible course.

Many people agree that the decisions adopted in Madrid should contribute to an improvement of the general situation on the Continent of Europe. One should single out in particular the decision to convene, on 17 January 1984 in Stockholm, a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe.

IPDC MEETING IN TASHKENT COMPLETES ITS WORK

Discussion of Projects

LD081806 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent, 7 Sept (TASS) -- Projects, important for the development of regional and interregional means of mass information and communication, are being adopted at the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Council of the IPCD which is taking place in the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan. In the work of this international forum which opened on Monday, 60 delegates from 38 UNESCO member-states and a number of international organizations and regional information associations created under the auspieces of UNESCO are participating. In the course of the discussions, on the projects, the necessity was stressed in the first commission for tying them with needs of the social and economic development of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The first project, adopted by the commission, is directed at creating an international network for exchange of information on communications. Analyzing the long-term aims of the project, the delegates stressed that its realization will make it possible for consumers to obtain access to the information available within the whole of the network and render a substantial assistance in the work of regional associations of news agencies.

The second project envisaging rendering aid to the national centers for training radio broadcasting cadres in countries of Asia and the Pacific basin is devoted to the solution of tasks connected with the creation, development and strengthening the network of radio broadcasting in developing countries. While substantiating its importance it was noted that, according to UNESCO data, in the recent past nearly 20,000 radio workers in this region had no professional training. Within the framework of the program seminars will be organized for compiling training plans, for training teaching personnel and for working out methodological aids. After discussing it in detail, a draft project on creating an institute for devleopment of radio boradcasting in countries of Asia and the Pacific was adopted.

The means of mass information in Latin American countries are subjected to a greater and greater extent to the influence of cultural and social values brought in from outside which are alien to the peoples of this region. This is contained in the substantiation of the project on the organization of a training center for preparing specialists in the fields of graphics and visual arts for the use by mass information means. It will operate in Latin America and the Caribbean basin.

The U.S. and FRG delegations attempted at the commission's session to wreck the adoption of a project on training specialists in the field of polygraphy for countries of Latin America and the Caribbean Basin which was proposed by Cuba. Weissman, the U.S. representative, tried to represent the project, directed towards spreading literacy and carrying out general education programs in this region of the world, as the "subversive" one. He especially objected to the proposals on producing paper from Bombay hemp and local materials as they are against the interests of multinational corporations. This project, supported by the Soviet Union and by majority of delegations, received high appraisal from developing countries and was approved. Thus, the attempt of the U.S. and FRG representatives to force their point of view upon the majority of participants has failed.

List of Projects Approved

LD102332 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent September 9 TASS -- The fourth session of the Inter-Governmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication [IPDC] now held in the capital of the Uzbek Soviet Republic, has completed discussion of regional, inter-regional and national applications on projects submitted for its consideration. The delegates in the first commission approved 29 projects aimed at the development of the means of communication and mass media in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

1. The feasibility study on the gradual automation of the centres of COMNET (an international network of centres of documentation on the study of and the policies in the field of communication)

2. Assistance to national centres (schools), academies for training personnel for radio broadcasting systems of the countries of Asia and the Pacific

3. The Institute for the Development of Broadcasting in the countries of Asia and the Pacific (AIBD)

4. The centre for training specifialists in the field of drawing and graphic arts for mass media of Latin America and the Caribbean

5. Training of specialists in the field of polygraphy (Latin America and the Caribbean)

6. Journalism for the purposes of development -- a training seminar for journalists of news agencies -- members of the Network of National Information Systems (NNIS)

7. The establishment of a system for the spread of TV programmes for the countries of the Andean region

8. An inter-state school on communication systems for the African countries with Portuguese as the official language (Mozambique, Angola, Sao Tome, Bissau and Cape Verde Islands)

9. Seminar on work improvement (India)

10. A programme of skills-upgrading courses for journalists from non-aligned countries and the pool of information agencies

1. [numbers as received] Benin: Establishment of a documentation centre for information services

2. Burundi: The setting up of regional centres of communication

3. Ethiopia: Establishment of a training centre for training personnel for mass media

4. Gambia: Establishment of a national centre for books projection

5. Gambia: An audiovisual centre

6. Ghana: Training of personnel for book publishing business in Western Africa

7. Kenya: Training of teaching cadres for the Kenyan mass media institute

8. Madagascar: Assistance to the national information agency "Agence National d'Information 'taratra'" (ANTA)

9. Mozambique: Development of the Mozambican information agency

10. Chad: Restoration of mass media

11. Zimbabwe: Training in the field of telecommunications

12. Lebanon: Development of the national cinema and TV centre

13. Somalia: National institute for training specialists in the field of communication

14. Somalia: Programme for training cadres for the introduction of television

15. Sudan: Supply of electronic equipment for preparing programmes in field conditions for the office of rural television of the Sudan

16. Tunisia: Development of the African centre for raising the skills of journalists and communication workers

17. Mexico: Development and experimental testing of a programme of education by mass media

18. Jamaica: Centre for creative activity and training of cadres in the field of television and radio (CRTC)

19. Botswana: The release of the newspaper EXAMINER

U.S. Attempts 'Political Discussion'

LD121212 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent September 12 TASS -- The 4th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), which ended in the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan today, has marked a major step forward in restructuring international relations in the field of information and communication on the basis of genuine equality and democratic principles. The session was attended by delegates from the 35 council member states and observers from 20 other UNESCO member states as well as representatives of international and non-governmental organisations and regional information associations.

The delegates generalised the IPDC's experience of the past three years in giving assistance to developing countries with setting up and strengthening the mass media and communication means and discussed issues related to the funding of the IPDC's activities and the promotion of its efforts to secure more fair and balanced international news exchanges.

The session endorsed 28 inter-regional and national projects to develop the infrastructures of communication and information systems in Asian, African and Latin American countries (the decision on one of the considered projects was put off till the next IPDC session). As three-fourths of the applications filed with the IPDC concern the training of qualified national personnel, delegates pointed out the significant contribution of the Soviet Union, which has granted the IPDC 50 fellowships every year, in this field.

Attaching major importance to the means of communication, representatives of many countries emphasized that in the present-day international situation balanced news exchanges should serve the cause of peace, mutual understanding, and the national and social progress of the peoples. Information imperialism in one of the most dangerous forms of neocolonialism, and it is essential do do away with it, delegates said. It was high time that the situation, where the North was speaking, while Africa was listening, had been redressed, declared Jean Ping (Gabon), chairman of the group of African countries. He said it was essential that the developing states should speak out in their own voices on the international scene.

In this connection the participants in the Tashkent forum expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved in the IPDC's activities, which has found reflection, in particular, in the formation of the regional associations of news agencies OANA, PANA and ALASEI, as well as with the progress of work to implement earlier adopted projects.

The U.S. delegation at the final plenary meeting attempted again to impose on the session a political discussion of issues, which do not have anything to do with the session's agenda, and to force on it the spirit of cold war.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Anatoliy Krasikov, pointed out that this was, "in point of fact, the only, although negative, contribution by the U.S. side to the work of the council's session." Actively participating in the distribution of the IPDC's money, which does not include even a single dollar contributed by the United States to the centralized fund of this program, he said, the U.S. delegation is attempting to arrogate the right of veto in relation to some projects proposed by developing countries but not meeting U.S. interests.

The striving to lead the council away from the essence of the questions under discussion did not find support among the delegates and was rebuffed. Gerard Bolla, deputy director-general of UNESCO, noted with satisfaction at the final press conference that attempts to cause a crisis at the session had been successfully overcome and that, on the whole, it had been characterized by a constructive and businesslike atmosphere.

The Tashkent meeting adopted a final report, which will be submitted to the next session of the UNESCO general conference in Paris next November.

Conference Ends

LD120956 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent September 12 TASS -- The Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) concluded its 4th session here today after generalising the IPDC's experience of setting up and strengthening independent mass media and communication in Asian, African and Latin American countries in the past three years.

A number of new national, regional and inter-regional projects, which are called upon to facilitate the progress of the news services of independent states, increases in inter-regional news exchanges and the establishment of a new international information order, were adopted to supplement this important program.

The IPDC Intergovernmental Council's Final Report, which was endorsed by the Tashkent Forum, will be submitted to the next session of the UNESCO General Conference in Paris next November.

Egyptian, Saudi Delegates Interviewed

GF121754 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Report on interviews held with foreign participants of the fourth meeting of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Program for the Development of Communications in Tashkent -- date not given; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: As you know from our newscasts, the fourth meeting of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Program for the Development of Communications [IPDC] is being held in Tashkent. We now present an interview held by our correspondent with some participants of this meeting.

Dr Mamduh (Burtaj), the head of the Egyptian delegation and chief of the Directorate of Information of Egypt, summed up his views on the work carried out and said: I am very pleased to be participating in the work of the meeting as the head of the Egyptian delegation. The IPDC has reflected the wishes of many of the developing countries regarding [words indistinct]. They are confident that their common desire for international cooperation and for a new equitable order in the communications field will provide them with an opportunity to develop their means of communications. Egypt, which has been exerting considerable effort to contribute in the endeavor of Arab and African countries to develop their means of communications, stands to gain a lot from this. As the Egyptian representative participating in the deliberations on the agenda of the meeting, I believe that the outcome of the work will contribute toward the development of communications in developing countries.

Shihab (Janjum), official of the Saudi Ministry of Information, said the following: We have gathered in Tashkent to participate in the fourth meeting of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC. This program is serving the interests of the developing countries, because during the past few years [words indistinct]. The developing countries are helping the Third World develop their means of communications. However, every developing country has to achieve a higher lever in the field of communications in order to (?promote) its position. This meeting is studying various plans on how to develop communications in the Third World countries, including those stipulating the establishment of institutions and universities for the training of national cadres and the strengthening of the capacity of the means of communications.

Shihab (Janjum) concluded as follows: I regret that this is my first visit to Tashkent. Regardless of this, I now know a lot about the city. I have been amazed by the hospitality of the residents of Tashkent. I am very pleased by the [words indistinct] and nature of Tashkent.

UNESCO DIRECTOR M'BOW VISITS SOVIET UNION

Received by Gromyko

LD120932 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, has received UNESCO Director General Amadou-Mahtar M'bow who is staying in the USSR as a guest of the Soviet Government.

During their conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on the pressing problems of the present-day international situation and on the role of UNESCO, which engages in activities in the fields of education, science, culture and information, in creating favorable conditions for solving the global problems facing mankind, first of all the problem of removing the threat of nuclear war.

Amadou-Mahtar M'bow's attention was drawn to the Soviet peace initiatives directed at ensuring lasting peace, curbing the arms race, ameliorating the international situation, and preserving and deepening the process of detente. Both sides pointed out that UNESCO is called upon to play an important role in strengthening mutual understanding and trust between peoples and states and in developing mutually advantageous international cooperation.

Meets With Rashidov

LD082333 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent September 8 TASS -- Sharaf Rashidov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting today with Amadou-Mahtar M'bow, UNESCO director general, now staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

During a friendly conversation Sharaf Rashidov stressed the important role of the United Nations and such a major U.N. organ as UNESCO in the struggle for the relaxation of international tensions. He expressed satisfaction with the fact that Tashkent is chosen as the venue of many of UNESCO forums designed to promote cultural cooperation among the peoples and to strengthen mutual understanding between them. The convocation in Tashkent of a regular session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communications, now being held here, is also an indication of the trust placed by UNESCO in this city.

Amadou-Mahtar M'bow expressed gratitude for the warm reception given him in Uzbekistan and for the invitation to attend celebrations on the occasion of the 2000-year jubilee of Tashkent.

Received by Marchuk

LD071114 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, received UNESCO Director General Amadou-Mahtar M'bow today.

During the meeting they discussed UNESCO activities in the sphere of international cooperation in science and technology and the Soviet Union's contribution to this cooperation.

UN CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE CONCLUDES ITS WORK

'Arafat Interviewed

LD022132 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuri Kosinskiy reports:

A press conference of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasir 'Arafat was held today in the Geneva Palace of Nations. He arrived here to take part in the International Conference on the Question of Palestine.

Yasir 'Arafat stressed that the overwhelming majority of states, democratic and progressive forces of the world declare in support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people, for the ensurance of its lawful and inalienable right to self-determination and creation of its own independent state.

The recognition and exercise of this right of the Palestinian people is the key question in the solution of the Middle East problem and ensurance of peace in the region, Yasir 'Arafat said.

Yasir 'Arafat spoke highly of the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at the achievement of peace in the Middle East and the support of the struggle of the Palestinian people for the exercise of its inalienable historic right to self-determination.

Answering the question of the PLO relations with France, 'Arafat described the stand of the French Government as "deplorable". The participation of France in the solution of the Palestinian problem must be more effective, he said.

'Arafat condemned the United States policy in the Middle East, the backing given by the U.S. Administration to Israel in the military, economic, diplomatic spheres, as well as the use by the United States of its right of veto in the Security Council to protect Israel's aggressive course.

Having described the conference in Geneva as the basis of the preparation by the international community of the conditions for the settlement of the Palestinian problem, Yasir 'Arafat made the assurances that the PLO is prepared to cooperate with the United Nations, with all international organizations and states in the effort to ensure peace in the Middle East. He came out for the preparation of a new international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the two great powers.

The just cause of the Palestinian people must triumph, Yasir 'Arafat said. He pointed to the growth of the forces coming out for the establishment of genuine peace in the Middle East. These forces are becoming ever more active and influential in Israel itself and in the United States, he said. The U.S. Government will be increasingly forced to take into account the evolution of the public opinion in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people, Yasir 'Arafat said.

General Debate Ends

LD061334 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

A general debate has ended at the current international conference on Palestine here. This debate demonstrated first of all the importance and timeliness of this forum which is attended by representatives of about 140 states, the Palestine Liberation Organization and organs of the UN and over a hundred international and national public organizations.

In their statements speakers at the conference criticized Tel Aviv's policy of aggression and expansion, its terror against the Palestinians as well as the population of other Arab lands occupied by Israel, its intervention in Lebanon and the massacre of women, children and aged people at the Palestinian refugee camps of Shatila and Sabra. Speakers pointed out that the growing arrogance of the aggressors and Tel Aviv's refusal to comply with the U.N. resolutions are to be explained, to a considerable extent, by the extensive political and military support Israel has from the USA and from a number of other Western countries. It was stressed in this connection that these states are responsible for the tragic position of the Palestinian people and for the dangerous tension in the Middle East, jeopardizing world peace.

Practically all speakers demanded an end to Israel's policy of aggression, withdrawal of its troops from all the occupied territories and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to establish their own state. The conference is practically unanimous with regard to the principles on the basis of which the Palestine problem should be fairly settled. To translate these principles into life many delegations suggested calling in the nearest future, after proper preparations, a special international peace conference on the Middle East under the U.N. aegis with the participation of all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, the Soviet Union, the USA and other sides concerned.

At present intensive work is under way at the conference to draw up its final document -- a declaration and an action programme.

Declaration Adopted

LD072352 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 07 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine ended its work here today. The forum, convened on a U.N. General Assembly decision, was attended by delegations from about 140 countries, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), as well as representatives of different U.N. organs and over a hundred international and national public organizations.

The conference adopted a Geneva declaration on Palestine expressing the profound concern of all states and peoples with the continued tensions in the Middle East. The main reason for this situation, the declaration says, is the "negation by Israel and those supporting its expansionist policy, of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people." The conference reaffirmed that a just settlement of the question of Palestine is a key element in restoring peace to the Middle East.

It expresses the conviction that the lawful rights of the Palestinian people ought to be safeguarded on the basis of U.N. General Assembly Resolution 3236 of November 22, 1974, which reaffirmed the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. The conference participants reaffirmed the right of the PLO, the sole lawful representative for the Palestinian people, -- to participate, on the footing of equality with other parties, in all the efforts of the world community aimed at achieving a lasting and just Middle East settlement.

The document notes the need "to achieve the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem". In condemning the policy and practices of Israel in the territories it has occupied, the conference participants especially underscore the illegality of establishing Israeli settlements there.

One of the major paragraphs in the declaration is the statement to the effect that the practical implementation of the key principles of a Middle East settlement requires creating, under a U.N. aegis, a mechanism in the form an international peace conference on the Middle East. The conference participants must include all the parties in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, as well as the USSR, the USA and other states concerned. The declaration gives special attention to the fact that the "establishment of an independent Palestinian state in Palestine" -- is the basic element of a comprehensive and full Middle East settlement.

The final document underscores the firm conviction that all partial separate solutions can only lead to a further exacerbation of tension posing a threat both to the Middle East and to universal peace.

The conference has also worked out an expanded and concrete programme of actions, designed to intensify the efforts of the world community in the matter of establishing a sovereign Palestinian state. This programme stipulates that no state should give Israel such assistance that could encourage it to continue aggression and expansion.

The conference recommends that the members of the world community contribute to implementing all the resolutions of the United Nations and its specialized agencies with respect to Jerusalem, including the resolutions rejecting the annexation of that city and its proclamation as the capital of Israel. One of the provisions of the programme contains a request to the upcoming 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly to proclaim the year of Palestine in the near future. The programme also contains a number of measures of providing assistance to the Palestinian people in the economic, social and cultural fields.

The declaration and the programme of actions received the support of all the participants of the conference. This has underscored once again the political and moral isolation of the USA and Israel which refused to participate in the conference, as well as of those Western countries (Britain, France, the FRG, Japan and others) which, following in Washington's footsteps, confined their participation in such an important and representative conference only to the "observer" role.

The Geneva conference became a significant contribution to the struggle of the world community for restoring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, usurped by Israel.

PLO Delegate Comments

LD082105 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast; V. Shiskovskiy video report]

[Text] An International Conference on the Question of Palestine has ended in Geneva. The important international forum lasted 10 days. Taking part in it were delegations from more than 130 countries, including the Soviet Union, and also representatives of the major nongovernmental organizations and of national liberation movements. During the discussions words of condemnation were heard many times for the policy of expansion and racial repression and most blatant violations of human rights being practiced by the Israeli Zionists with the aid of American imperialism in relation to the Palestinians and other inhabitants of the occupied Arab lands. At the same time, all the speeches expressed ardent solidarity with the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine who are struggling for freedom and independence. This is what Faruz Gaddumi, head of the PLO delegation and member of the PLO Executive Committee, said in an interview for Soviet television.

[Begin video recording of Gaddumi, speaking in Arabic with superimposed translation] This very representative conference was clear evidence of the worldwide support forthe just cause of the Palestinian people, and also demonstrated the urgent need to establish a lasting peace in the Near East. Availing myself of the opportunity, I should like once again to express our feeling of profound gratitude and thankfulness to the great Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism for their constant support in the struggle of the Palestinian people. We are firmly convinced of the final success of our just cause. [end recording]

The work of the Geneva conference convincingly showed the firm resolve of the world community and all progressive forces of the world to promote actively the speediest just settlement in the Near East.

Vinogradov Comments

LD111326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Sep 83

[TExt] An international conference onthe Palestine question has ended in the Palace of Nations in Geneva. Our correspondent, Vsevolod Shishkovskiy, reports from Geneva:

It was a great success, and turned out to be a convincing demonstration of the all-round support for the legitimate cause of the Arab people of Palestine, and the firm resolution of much of the world public to achieve a just, speedy settlement in the Near East.

We asked the head of the Soviet delegation, Vladimir Mikhaylovich Vinogradov, RSFSR minister of foreign affairs, to comment on the results of this important international meeting.

[Begin Vinogradov recording] This is the first time that a conference on the Palestine question has been held. The fact that it gathered a large number of participants in itself points to it success, since the calling of the conference met with great obstacles. The United States and Israel refused to take part, obviously considering that other states linked with them would follow the same path. But that was a political miscalculation.

The great event, of course, was the granting of the status of full participant to the Palestine Liberation Organization, rather than the status of observer which it had before. Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, spoke at the conference, presenting a program for establishing peace in the Middle East. He showed very clearly that it is the United States and Israel which are undermining the peace to which the Palestinians aspire in the Near East, and he put forward very clear proposals on how to achieve it.

The conference unanimously confirmed the rights of Palestinians and formulated the principles on the basis of which such a settlement must be reached.

Of course, it is important not only to determine the principles on the basis of which a just settlement of the Near East crisis can be achieved, but also the way by which this is to be done. So in my opinion the conference's decision to call a special international conference, a peace conference, on the Near East, was of exceptional importance. It would be attended both by those involved in the conflict and by the Soviet Union and the United States, and be set up under the aegis of the United Nations. [end recording]

REPORTS ON STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE

Conference Closes

LD042112 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Stockholm September 4 TASS -- The international conference "Security for All" has closed here.

The representative forum, sponsored by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), was attended by prominent political and public figures, scientists from 23 countries, including socialist states. The Soviet delegation was headed by Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department.

The conference discussed a broad range of issues connected with security in Europe, and examined the situation in various parts of the world.

The conference was held in a business-like atmosphere. Its participants, despite differences in their assessment of the present-day international situation, came to the conclusion that averting the threat of world thermonuclear catastrophe is the major condition for safeguarding security.

They stressed in this connection the importance of reviving the process of lessening of international tension and developing cooperation between nations.

The conferees showed much interest in the new Soviet peace proposals set forth by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his replies to the newspaper PRAVDA's questions. Many delegates noted in speeches their sound reasoning and importance for the cause of peace in Europe and the world at large.

The need was stressed to continue to maintain a more intensive dialogue between representatives of various political and social forces on the questions of averting the war menace.

CPSU's Zagladin's Assessment

PM061341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Ryzhnikov report under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "For the Sake of the Peoples' Security: The Stockholm Conference Has Finished Work"]

[Text] Stockholm -- An international conference on the subject of "Security for All," organized by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), has ended here. Assessing the conference's work and its results, V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, said in a talk with IZVESTIYA's correspondent:

The conference convened by SIPRI was, in my view, of great significance, first of all, because it was devoted to a very important topic. "Security for All" -- that is so topical in a world full of various conflicts, provocations, and interventions by all more than ever. Second, the level of discussion was very high. Representatives of the scientific world and representatives of governments, including representatives of foreign ministries, took part. So there can be no doubt of the authoritativeness of the discussion. Third, it is important to say that even if there were clashes between different ideas about the modern world, which are sometimes mutually exclusive, these clashes took place in a favorable atmosphere.

Most of the speakers were inclined to support everything that leads to cooperation and to peaceful coexistence and competition between the two systems and came out against military deterrence and the use of force. That is, the majority's sympathies were undoubtedly on the side of a peace-loving line in present-day international relations.

The concept of "security for all" set forth by the Pålme Commission does not entirely coincide with our ideas of socialist foreign policy, but in the main it accords with the interests of restoring the spirit of detente in international relations, which is very important. This fact was also noted in the local press, which widely publicized the conference's work.

I believe its main result is the following. The conference showed that in the conditions of the existence of and confrontation between different opinions, it is possible to reach a common outcome, common conclusions in favor of peace, given good will and and honest desire to face up to the truth.

As a Soviet participant in the meeting I was pleased that the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, as set forth, in particular, by Yu.V. Andropov in his interview for the newspaper PRAVDA, are attracting real interest. Very many people see them as a real path toward a possible agreement. This indicates once again that the Soviet foreign policy concept accords with the aspirations of today and truly serves the cause of peace.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE ADOPTS STATEMENT ON ARMS RACE

LD032300 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Rome September 3 TASS -- The 33rd Pugwash Conference in the Italian city of Venice, attended by some 150 prominent scientists from a number of countries, has ended after adopting a statement urging "to avert nuclear and other wars and reverse the arms race".

It emphasised that the Soviet peace initiatives set forth in the answers of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to questions from the newspaper PRAVDA were a weighty contribution to the attainment of an accord at Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The scientists pointed out the importance of the Geneva talks and said that the nuclear forces of Britain and France should be taken into account in seeking out a mutually acceptable agreement.

The statement spoke highly of the USSR's decision not to be the first to launch any kind of anti-satellite weapons in space.

The authors of the document believe that NATO should seriously consider possible joining with in the USSR's unilateral pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons.

The scientists concluded by stressing the significance of developing confidence-building measures both in military and political fields and urged greater trade, scientific and cultural exchanges between East and West.

CONFERENCE ON TREATY TO BAN WEAPONS FROM SEABED

LD121337 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The second congress of the participants in the treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof opened in the Palace of Nations here today.

The participants in the conference which is to work for a fortnight are to consider the operation of the treaty that came into force in 1972. As is known the treaty has become one of the remarkable achievements of interstate cooperation in the detente period of the seventies among other international agreements in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament that were worked out at that time. It has become the initial step toward the implementation of the striving of peoples to complete demilitarisation of seabed and ocean floor.

The first conference to consider the operation of the treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof was held in 1977. On the whole it assessed positively the effectiveness of the treaty. Since the holding of the first conference the number of the states, parties to the treaty, increased from 62 to 74 which attests to great significance of the treaty in the field of international law and to its effectiveness.

CONFERENCE ON MHD-ENERGETICS OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD121118 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- The Eighth International Conference on MHD [magnetohydrodynamics]-Transformation of Energy opened in Moscow today. The conference is attended by prominent scientists and designers from more than 20 countries.

All those present were welcomed by Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Academician Guiry Marchuk.

A message of greetings to the participants in the conference from UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow has been read out. He expressed the hope that the Moscow forum will make a substantial contribution to the development of world energetics. Chairman of the international liaison group of MHD-energetics at UNESCO Professor L. Ritjens [name as received] of the Netherlands spoke about the importance of scientific contacts for the strengthening of friendship among nations.

Speaking at the conference, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov stressed that much attention to the development of promising research in the sphere of MHD-transformation of energy is paid in the Soviet Union. The construction of the world's first industrial MHD-power generating set with a capacity of 500 thousand kilowatts at the Ryazan thermal electirc power station attests to the successes of Soviet science and technology in this direction.

PRC, U.S. Scientists Attend

OW121304 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] An international conference on hydromagnetic power generation opened in Moscow on 12 September. Attending the conference are scholars from 20 countries, including the United States, Japan, Austria, India, China, and Sweden. They will discuss the prospects of developing this relatively new power-generating technique, which will make it possible to use plasma to produce electricity instead of the conventional turbine. The Soviet Union is now building such a power generation unit with a capacity of 500,000 kw for industrial use, which will be the first of its kind in the world.

CEREMONY MARKS USSR GIFT OF HEAVY WATER TO IAEA

LD082352 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Vienna September 8 TASS -- An agreement was signed at the United Nations international centre at Vienna on the transfer by the Soviet Government as a gift to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of 500 kilograms of heavy water which is used in atomic power energetics. The agreement was signed by USSR Permanent Representative at International Organizations in Vienna Oleg Khlestov and IAEA Director General Hans Blix.

Speaking at the ceremony of the signing of the agreement, Hans Blix expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Government for the lavish gift. This gesture of goodwill, he stressed, will promote the improvement of the agency's activity for the application of safeguards.

Speaking in reply Oleg Khlestov noted that the Soviet Government attaches much significance to the activity of the IAEA for the ensurance of safeguards and the development of international cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy. As in known, the system of IAEA safeguards promotes also the solution of questions connected with the problem of nuclear non-proliferation, the Soviet representative stressed.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS ANCIENT SCHOLAR'S JUBILEE

PM081354 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 83 p 2

[TASS report: "Devoted to the Jubilee"]

[Text] The 1200th anniversary of the birth of the great scientist and encyclopedist Muhammad Ben Musa Al-Khorezmi is being celebrated in our country as a great festival for Soviet science and culture. A ceremonial session of Moscow's scientific public held 6 September in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions was devoted to this date.

In the presidium were: G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; R.G. Yanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Section; leaders of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and cultural figures. UNESCO Director General A. M'Bow was present at the session.

The ceremonial session was opened by Academician P.N. Fedoseev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

A festival concert given by Uzbekistan masters of the arts was held.

WARSAW PACT DETERS 'AGGRESSIVE ASPIRATIONS'

PM061420 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian First Edition 3 Sep 83 p 5

[Article by Lieutenant General M. Titov: "Reliable Barrier; Warsaw Pact States in Struggle Against Policy of Imperialist Aggression"]

[Text] Mankind is experiencing an anxious time. The situation in Europe and in the world as a whole has been aggravated to dangerous limits. The aggressiveness of ultra-reactionary forces led by U.S. imperialism is growing, and the arms race is assuming unprecedented proportions. Washington and its allies do not conceal the fact that their aim is to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries. The threat of nuclear war and its catastrophic consequences is growing.

The United States and the NATO bloc stop at nothing to achieve their aims. They have mounted a "crusade" and are waging a real political, economic, ideological, and psychological war against the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

Particularly loud threats against the Soviet Union can be heard from across the ocean. U.S. President R. Reagan personally appeals for the destruction of socialism as a system. The political essence of imperialism, which was very accurately defined by V.I. Lenin thus: "Politically, imperialism is in general the striving toward coercion and reaction," can be clearly seen in the Reagan administration's policy.

An analysis of the military preparations of the United States and its allies attests that they are very markedly offensive in nature. For, according to the North Atlantic bloc military figures themselves, the currently existing approximate parity between East and West in the sphere of virtually all means of armed struggle guarantees the NATO countries' security in full. In confirmation, we can cite a recent utterance of General F. Kroesen, commander of the NATO central group of armies and U.S. Ground Forces, Europe. In an interview with the BALTIMORE SUN, he said that the bloc's grouping of armed forces stationed in West Europe was capable at the present time of defending the West's borders and interests using conventional weaponry alone.

This is clear. It is known, moreover, that nobody is about to attack the NATO countries. Consequently, the current U.S. development and implementation of more than 400 programs to create new and modernize existing armaments of various types have the clearly defined aim of changing the established military-strategic balance and achieving overwhelming NATO military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states.

In this regard, paramount importance is attached to the implementation of the White House chief's decision to deploy 100 MX missiles, each with 10 individually targeted warheads. Their deployment in launch positions will considerably increase the strike power of U.S. strategic assault forces.

The Washington administration's stubborn attempt at whatever cost to begin deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of West Europe by the end of this year poses a special danger. It poses a big threat not just to the Warsaw Pact countries but to Europe as a whole. The implementation of this decision would result in a major change in the military and political situation on a regional as well as global scale.

The United States is developing combat systems for use in space at an accelerated pace, while conventional weapons are getting closer in their combat potential to mass destruction weapons. Military spending is increasing without restraint. New and increasingly aggressive meilitary doctrines and concepts of waging nuclear war against the USSR and its allies ("limited," "total," "protracted," and others) are emerging with the hope of winning such a war. Secretary of State G. Shultz recently told the world that the United States is adopting yet another strategy -- the political "strategy of global opposition to the USSR." The leading line in this "new" Washington strategy remains the same as before -- to try to dictate its own terms to the Warsaw Pact countries from a position of strength.

It is possible to cite many other recent instances too attesting to imperialism's criminal activity in fueling tension in the world. All this can only be called a reckless and sinister plot against peace and mankind.

In these conditions, the Soviet Union together with its allies is doing everything it can to avoid military confrontation, avert the threat of nuclear war, and ensure lasting world peace.

The start of 1983 provided the world with yet another opportunity to see for itself the immutability of the socialist community countries' Leninist foreign policy course. The Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration, adopted in January at the Prague Political Consultative Committee Conference, stressed: "However complex the situation in the world, opportunities exist to overcome the dangerous stage in international relations. The present course of events can and must be halted and its development channeled in a direction which meets the peoples' aspirations." It was precisely the socialist countries which proposed concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of armed force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

The Leninist peace strategy was vividly reaffirmed at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and also at the 8th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation. The Soviet Union again declared with all determination its readiness -- together with its allies and friends -- to defend peace and deliver the peoples from the threat of nuclear destruction. "Our goal is not simply to avert wars. We are striving for a radical improvement in international relations and for the consolidation and development of all sound principles in these relations," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed in his speech at the plenum.

The Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and also the commitment not to be the first to launch any types of antisatellite weapons into space, as long as other states including the United States refrain from this, were major contributions to the cause of consolidating the people's security. A broad response has been evoked throughout the world by the very important new Soviet initiative, which consists essentially in a commitment that -- in the event of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement at the Soviet-American Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, including U.S. renunciation of the deployment of new missiles on the continent -- the USSR, in reducing its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to the same level as British and French missiles, would destroy all the reduced missiles. In this event, a considerable number of the most up-to-date missiles, known in the West as SS-20's, would also be destroyed.

There are other Soviet initiatives of a constructive and peace-loving nature too. As is known, in accordance with a USSR Supreme Soviet resolution, the Soviet Government recently proposed to the governments of the United States, Britain, France, and the PRC that all powers with nuclear weapons freeze their existing nuclear armaments both quantitatively and qualitatively. This proposal was supported at the Moscow meeting of leading party figures and statesmen of the seven fraternal socialist countries. The joint statement adopted at that meeting is a document of great political significance. The Warsaw Pact states again demonstrated their unity and profound conviction that it is possible to continue to lesson tension, stop the arms race, and avert nuclear catastrophe. The statement set forth a broad package of measures to improve the international atmosphere. In particular, the socialist countries opposed the militarization of space and advocated the urgent freezing of nuclear armaments; they proposed that nuclear powers which had not yet done so adopt a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; they proposed -- as from the new year -- not increasing military spending and then mutually reducing it, and also beginning the elaboration of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of armed force; they opposed the expansion of existing and the formation of new military-political groupings. They called for Europe's transformation into a peaceful, nuclear-free continent.

This document is an impassioned appeal to reason. At the same time it states with complete frankness and resolution that, proceeding from the peace and security interests of the socialist community's peoples and countries, they will under no circumstance permit military superiority to be achieved over them. The violation of the currently established parity in the military sphere would have unpredictable consequences. If the West rejects the sensible peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries again, the latter will have no alternative but to concern themselves with their own security and with strengthening their own armed forces.

The Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces are a powerful factor in deterring the aggressive aspirations of imperialist reaction. They are in a high state of combat readiness and have everything necessary at their disposal to deal the aggressor a worthy rebuff at any time.

The exercises codenamed "Soyuz," "Bratstvo po Oruzhiyu," "Druzhba," and "Shchit," which have been held in recent years, have confirmed this readiness and shown the increased field, air, and naval training of troops and naval forces and the ability of commanders and staffs to control them reliably and fulfill the complex tasks of contemporary warfare. The exercises demonstrated the personnel's boundless devotion to the cause of socialism, their lofty moral and combat qualities, and the solidity of the allied armies' combat cooperation. The members of the communist and workers parties are the cementing force of the fraternal armies.

In tackling the tasks of improving the combat might of the Joint Armed Forces, the fraternal socialist countries do not set themselves the aim of upsetting the established correlation of forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. But they cannot permit the United States and the NATO bloc to obtain military superiority over them. "One of the most important results of recent decades," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, has stressed, "is the achievement of a military-strategic balance between socialism and imperialism, and we will not allow it to be broken." "It would be a crime on our part," he pointed out, "in the conditions of a growing nuclear threat, to jeopardize the peaceful labor of the peoples of the socialist community countries.

It is not military superiority but a balance of forces, not the arms race but arms reduction which is the only sensible way to an improvement in the international situation and peace. This is the common stance of all states belonging to the Warsaw Pact, which is a reliable barrier against the imperialist policy of aggression and wars.

USTINOV ON EUROSTRATEGIC ISSUES, KAL INCIDENT

PRAVDA Reports Speech

FM091609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Military Heroism and Glorious Labor. Presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to the City of Sevastopol"]

[Excerpts] Sevastopol, 9 Sep -- The hero-city of Sevastopol has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for the revolutionary and military services of its working people, for their contribution to the strengthening of the country's economic and defense might, and in connection with the 200th anniversary of its foundation.

A ceremonial session of the party gorkom, the gorispolkom, representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations and labor collectives, war and labor veterans, and soldiers of the local garrison was held here today to celebrate the presentation of the motherland's high award. Delegations from hero-cities were among the guests of honor.

The session participants enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Warmly welcomed by those gathered, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, addressed the session. He cordially congratulated the city's working people on the well-earned award on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, and conveyed to the citizens of Sevastopol, all working people of Crimean Oblast, and the sailors of the Black Sea Fleet ardent greetings and best wishes in life and labor from Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A little over 2 months have elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- events of great historical importance -- the speaker noted. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's graphic policy speech at the plenum defined the main avenues of the activity of the party and people in improving the developed socialist society and specified our tasks in fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) and November (1982) Plenums.

The great political and labor enthusiasm of millions of Soviet people inspired by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum forms the conviction that the plans for 1983 -- the third, pivotal year of the 5-year plan -- and of the entire 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole will be fulfilled.

Now that we are faced with large-scale, truly imposing tasks, it is particularly important that every Soviet citizen should have a deep understanding of the party's policy, which accords with the people's vital interests, and that he should be an active bearer of this policy and fulfill his social and patriotic duty even more conscientiously. A feeling for action and not loud words -- that is what the Communist Party urges, that is what each one of us needs above all now. We are sure that the successful fulfillment of the tasks facing us will have the most fruitful effect on the further consolidation of the country's economic and sociopolitical might. This will also raise its defense capability still higher.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. He noted that the present state of the international situation cannot fail to cause profound concern among the Soviet people. The ultrareactionary circles of the monopoly bourgeoisie in the leading capitalist states are obviously calculating on resolving the historical argument between socialism and capitalism by military means. The enemies of socialism are resorting to saber rattling and are demonstrating with overt cynicism their readiness to use their weapons at any moment. The growing threat of a nuclear war, irreversibly fatal for everything living on earth, has become the harsh reality of our times.

The imperialist powers headed by the United States are in actual fact sabotaging any talks with the Soviet Union which might be based on the principle of the sides' equality and identical security, and are striving for a fundamental break in the existing balance of strategic forces, to force the USSR to disarm unilaterally, and to surpass us in armaments and armed forces.

These efforts are, nevertheless, in vain. The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries will never allow anyone to gain military superiority over them. We consider that the historically established approximate equality of forces between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, offers a good basis for political and military detente. The further maintenance of this equality presents a real guarantee for the preservation of peace and the prevention of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union takes all measures in its power to prevent the dangerous development of international events and prevent the growth of the threat of war. Its practical efforts are concentrated on an accord to maintain military equality at a lower level. And the new Soviet initiatives recently set forth by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Suprene Soviet Presidium, in his replies to the newspaper PRAVDA and also submitted by the Soviet Union for consideration at the 38th UN General Assembly Session, are aimed at achieving this end. They convincingly confirm once again the Soviet side's desire to reach mutually acceptable accords at the talks on limiting strategic and European nuclear arms, as well as to prevent an arms race in space. The new Soviet initiatives are an expression of the USSR's sober, realistic, flexible approach to the problem of limiting arms and to maintaining the stability of the international situation.

But there are limits to our flexibility. They are dictated, above all, by the security interests of the Soviet Union and its allies. Therefore, if the United States continues its delaying tactics at the talks and itself embarks on the actual deployment of American ballistic and cruise missiles in Europe, then the USSR will take timely and effective countermeasures to preserve the balance of forces on a European and global scale. These measures will create a military counterthreat to the territory of the United States and countries on whose territory American missiles will be deployed -- the same threat as the United States will pose to the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states. And let those who are fueling the arms race understand the dangerous illusoriness of the pursuit of military superiority.

In its attempts to implement its militarist plans and still further inflame the international situation, world reaction is doing everything to slander the USSR and its peace-loving policy, to kindle a feeling of hostility toward us, and to confuse and intimidate the peoples of its countries. To this end imperialist circles did not even stop at such a monstruous provocation as the incursion into our country's airspace of a South Korean aircraft clearly for reconnaissance purposes, disregarding the possible human casualties.

The entire responsibility for this criminal action and for the anti-Soviet hysteria which has been unleashed is borne wholly and fully by the U.S. Administration headed by Reagan, as clearly stated in the Soviet Government statement. This statement is unanimously approved by all Soviet people and the world's progressive public.

It is the sovereign right of every state to defend its borders, including airspace. This is one of the universally recognized norms of international law on which relations among states are built. We firmly state that the Soviet Union's borders are sacred and inviolable. We are always ready to stand up for ouselves. Every provocation will receive a due rebuff!

Under the conditions of the mounting military threat, and proceeding from the interests of peace and the people's security, the Communist Party and the Soviet state cannot fail to strengthen the Armed Forces' combat might. The Soviet people wholly and fully support the defense measures of the party and state. Our Army and Navy are a powerful factor in restraining imperialism's aggressive aspirations. Here, on sacred Sevastopol soil, it is appropriate to issue yet another warning to the lovers of military adventures: We have something to defend, we have the people and the means to defend it! Whoever has brought war to us has ultimately suffered crushing defeat. So it was in the remote past. So it was 40 years ago. So it will be in the future!

However complex the world situation right now, Soviet people look ahead with optimism, with the firm conviction that common sense and reason will lead the world onto the correct road.

Dwelling on the role of Sevastopol in our country's history, D.F. Ustinov said that in the heroic epic of our people's many centuries of struggle for freedom and independence the city has many bright pages to its credit. Fate destined Sevastopol to be the cradle of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. It was from here that the squadrons of Admirals F.F. Ushakov, P.S. Nakhimov, D.N. Senyavin, M.P. Lazarev, and other outstanding Russian naval commanders left for their glorious campaigns. During the Crimean War, the city's courageous defense against the Anglo-French-Turkish warmongers lasted 11 months.

The Sevastopol proletariat and the Black Sea seamen have written many remarkable lines in the heroic annals of the struggle against czarist autocracy. In October 1917 the city was a veritable citadel of the Communist Party. The city workers and the Black Sea seamen made an inestimable contribution to the establishment, consolidation, and defense of Soviet power not only in the Crimea but also in the Ukraine, the Don region, and the Kuban.

In 1941 Sevastopol was again embattled. It was defended against the attack of the fascist invaders for 250 days and nights of the Great Patriotic War. The land burned from the bombing and shelling, metal melted, and buildings were reduced to dust and rubble. But the Soviet servicemen fought to the death and sacrificed thier lives as long as they could preserve the main, most precious thing -- socialism on Soviet soil.

By tying up major enemy forces for a long time the defenders of Sevastopol thwarted the Hitler command's plans on the southern flank of the Soviet-German front. The defense of Sevastopol has gone down in the history of the Great Patriotic War as an example of the protracted, vigorous defense of a maritime city which remained deep behind enemy lines.

A great exploit was also accomplished by the working people of Sevastopol, by all those who under the most arduous seige conditions, under the fragments of bombs and shells, fulfilling the orders from the front, worked at their lathes, constructed defense installations, and tended the wounded.

In the hard years of occupation, the people of Sevastopol did not lay down their arms: They created a communist underground organization whose members helped the front by their combat deeds and brought closer the bright hour of their dear city's liberation. And that hour came. On 9 May 1944 Sevastopol was liberated.

Some 294 servicemen were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for the defense of the city and its liberation. About 40,000 people were awarded the "For the Defense of Sevastopol" medal.

Marking Sevastopol's exploit in the Great Patriotic War, in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the motherland awarded the city the Order of Lenin and the "Gold Star" medal. It was one of the first to bear the honorific title of hero-city.

Participants in the heroic battles, veterans of the past war, are present in this hall. Constantly remembering our veterans, surrounding them with attention, and helping them in their everyday affairs is the moral duty of the organs of power and of all citizens, and the law of our life.

Many of those who took part in the war are no longer with us. Some fell in battle, others were wounded, and their injuries did not let them live to our day. The speaker proposed honoring the bright memory of the fallen with a minute's silence.

The fascist invaders barbarically destroyed Sevastopol, D.F. Ustinov continued. Nonetheless through the will of the party and the efforts of the whole country the city was rapidly reborn from the ruins. The city's restoration was a truly nationwide construction site. The military exploit was supplemented by a labor exploit. Today Sevastopol is a major industrial and cultural center in the south of the country. It is also renowned for its scientific institutions, known both in our country and abroad.

Sevastopol's entire heroic history is a very graphic example of the indissoluble unity of people and Army, of the working people of our city and the Black Sea Fleet. Displaying noble concern to perpetuate the city's glorious past, the USSR defense minister noted, the people of Sevastopol rightly see a continuation of its revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions in their present daily labor.

Dwelling on questions of the city's socioeconomic development, the speaker stressed that the city party organization has a leading role in the attainment of labor victories, cultural building, the city's provision with amenities, the working people's ideological education, and the solution of all other tasks. He expressed the wish that all Communists of Sevastopol, the party gorkom and obkom, and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee continue to bear Lenin's banner aloft and seek new successes in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The award presented to Sevastopol today -- the Order of the October Revolution, D.F. Ustinov said in conclusion, is a lofty assessment of the worthy contribution which the people of Sevastopol are making to the nationwide cause of communist building. The Order of the October Revolution on the city's banner is a symbol of the Sevastopol people's unrivaled devotion to the ideals of communism, it is a call for them to continue to give all their efforts to selfless service of the socialist motherland -- the motherland of Great October.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of the October Revolution to Sevastopol and, to tumultuous applause, attached the award to the city's banner.

In commemoration of the notable event the USSR defense minister presented representatives of the city with a gift from the USSR Defense Ministry -- a painting by the renowned RSFSR artist N.V. Denison entitled "The Assault Party is on the March."

The session was addressed by B.V. Cherpichkin, first secretary of Sevastopol party gorkom; V.S. Makarenko, first secretary of Crimea Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom; honored citizen of Sevastopol Hero of Socialist Labor Ye.A. Rebrov, mixed team leader at the Sevastopolstroy Trust's No. 42 Construction Administration; Vice Admiral A.M. Kalinin, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet; A.A. Sarina, honored citizen of Sevastopol and secretary of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks City committee in the period of Sevastopol's defense in 1941-1942, and others. Expressing heartfelt thanks for the motherland's high award, they stressed that the domestic and foreign policy pursued by the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo is aimed at the further flowering of our motherland and promotes the steady improvement of Soviet people's well-being and the safeguarding of lasting peace in the world. On behalf of the city's working people they assured the party and government that they will make every effort for the successful solution of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Those taking part in the ceremonial meeting enthusiastically adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers.

During his stay in Sevastopol, D.F. Ustinov visited the Parus instrument-building plant and toured the S. Ordzhonikidze Sevastopolskiy Morskoy Zavod production association, where he was acquainted with the organization of production, the introduction of advanced technology, the improvement of output quality, and the further reduction of output prime cost. He met with workers and evinced interest in the course of the fulfillment of the 5 year plan production targets and in their working and living conditions, and he wished them success in their work.

The USSR Defense Minister visited the Sevastopol Higher Naval Engineering School and the missile-carrying cruiser "Slava", familiarized himself with the seamen's combat and political training process and their day-to-day living conditions, and addressed the personnel.

D.F. Ustinov viewed the diorama "Storming of Sapun-Gora 7 May 1944," laid a wreath at the memorial to the heroic defense of Sevastopol in 1941-1942, and visited the "Defense of Sevastopol 1854-1855" panorama. He laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin.

Then D.F. Ustinov met with party and soviet workers of the city and oblast.

Detailed by PRAVDA UKRAINY

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[RATAU report on speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, at the 9 September solemn session of the Sevastopol Gorkom and the City Soviet of People's Deputies on the occasion of presenting the October Revolution Order to the city]

[Text] It is my great privilege, D.F. Ustinov said, to present today the hero city of Sevastopol with the Order of the October Revolution.

The motherland has bestowed this high award on Sevastopol for the revolutionary and combat services of the city's working people, for their part in consolidating the country's economic and defense potential, and on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the city. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, I congratulate you and all inhabitants of Sevastopol on the deserved award!

I am very pleased, dear Sevastopol comrades, to convey to you, Crimean Oblast toilers, and the Black Sea Fleet seamen, warm greetings and best wishes for successes in your lives and work from Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

Receive combat greetings and heart-felt congratulations from the soldiers of the valiant Soviet Armed Forces.

A titanic creative work is in full swing all over the immense Soviet land, and the inhabitants of your glorious city, of the entire Crimean Oblast, greatly contribute toward it. Each of our great motherland's working days marks a Herculean step forward along the Leninist path.

The most important thing determining the character and rhythm of the country's present-day life and commanding the efforts of the workers, kolkhoz peasants, intelligentsia, Army soldiers and naval sailors, commanding the party's organizational and ideological activity, is the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

While carrying high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party confidently paves the road into the future. In all its deeds -- great and small, long-term and current ones -- the party relies on the inexhaustible source of people's initiative, and on the boundless support of the widest masses of the working people for its domestic and foreign policy. The main purport and fundamental substance of this policy are concern for people's welfare, for raising their material prosperity and cultural standards, for enabling them to live and work under the conditions of a lasting peace. The unity between the party and the people is an important source of our strength, is the guarantee of all our victories!

Just a little more than 2 months have passed, the speaker pointed out, since the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the eighth USSR Supreme Soviet session, which were events of great historic importance. In his brilliant programmatic speech at the plenum, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov defined the basic lines of the party and the people's activity in improving the developed socialist society, and specified tasks for implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the May 1982 and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

The great political and labor enthusiasm among the millions of the Soviet people inspired by the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum gives the confidence that the plans for 1983 -- the third and central year of the 5-year period -- and for the entire 11th 5-year period will be fulfilled.

Our country has as its disposal everything it needs to further develop industry, to ensure a steady upsurge in agriculture, to raise labor productivity, and to improve the quality of production. Of course, what is needed for this purpose are great efforts, insistent and persistent work, high activity, and the feeling of responsibility borne by each urban and rural toiler for our common cause.

In view of the large-scale, truly grandiose tasks confronting us, it is now particularly important for each Soviet citizen to understand well the party policy corresponding to the vital interests of the people, to actively pursue it, and to be even more conscientious in carrying out his or her public, patriotic duties. What the Communist Party calls us for and what each of us needs the most are deeds, and not loud declarations!

The June CPSU Central Committee Plenum has moved to the foreground the issues of ideological and mass political work. The party regards the shaping of a new man not only as an important programmatic goal, but also as an indispensable condition for successfully accomplishing tasks for communist construction. That is why the party considers it necessary to bring into operation all spiritual forces of the Soviet people, and the inexhaustible force of Marxist-Leninist integrity. We are confident that this will further strengthen the country's economic and sociopolitical potential, will raise its defense capacity even higher.

D.F. Ustinov went on to touch upon some questions of the foreign policy pursued by the CPSU. The Soviet people, he said, hate war. We need no foreign lands or wealth. All endeavors and plans for Communist construction are inseparably linked with the struggle for peace. To live in security and to work well, we need peace. Thus the main idea, the main proposal, the key word addressed by our country to the peoples of the planet is peace. To preclude a thermonuclear war and to preserve peace on earth both now and in the foreseeable future, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov has emphasized, is the pivotal problem of our foreign policy.

The present international situation must arouse deep concern among the Soviet people. The extreme reactionary circles of the monopolist bourgeoisie in the leading capitalist states are obviously gambling on the settlement of the historical controversy between socialism and capitalism by military means. The enemies of socialism are rattling their sabres and with undisguised cynicism are manifesting their disposition to make use of them at any moment. The mounting threat of a nuclear war, disastrous beyond repair for everything living on earth, has now become a bleak reality.

The imperialist powers led by the United States are actually sabotaging any negotiations with the Soviet Union, negotiations based on the principle of parity and equal security between the sides, are seeking to cardinally upset the existing balance of strategic forces, to compel the USSR to disarm unilaterally, and to gain superiority over us in weapons and armed forces.

However, these endeavors are futile. The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community will never permit anyone to gain military superiority over themselves. Evidence of such resolution of theirs is the joint communique adopted at the June meeting held in Moscow by leading party figures and statesmen from the fraternal socialist countries.

We consider that the approximate balance of forces that has historically emerged between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, provides a good basis for political and military detente. The further maintenance of this balance constitutes an effective guarantee for preserving peace and preventing a nuclear war.

The participants in the Moscow meeting insistently appealed to NATO member countries to soberly and objectively weigh the threatening tendencies in the present international developments and to draw sensitive conclusions corresponding to the profound interests of mankind.

The Soviet Union is taking all the measures that depend on it to prevent dangerous international developments and the growing military threat. Its practical efforts are concentrated on an agreement on maintaining military parity at a lower level. This is also the objective of the new Soviet initiatives set forth recently by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, in his PRAVDA interview, and submitted by the Soviet Union for examination at the 38th UN General Assembly session. These initiatives have confirmed once again the aspirations of the Soviet side to attain mutually acceptable agreements in the talks on limiting strategic and European nuclear arms, as well as to prevent an arms race in outer space. The new Soviet initiatives manifest the sober, realistic, and flexible attitude taken by the USSR to the problem of limiting weapons, and to maintaining stability in the international situation.

But our flexibility, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out, has its limits. They are primarily dictated by the interests of the security of the Soviet Union and its allies.

For this reason, if the United States continues its delaying tactics in the talks and in the meantime sets about actually deploying American ballistic and cruise missiles in Europe, then the USSR will take timely and effective counternеasures to preserve the balance of forces on a European and worldwide scale.

These measures will create a military counterthreat [otvetnaya ugroza] to the territory of the United States and of countries in which the American missile would be deployed, a threat equal to that created by the United States to the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact member states. There must be no vagueness about that. And those mounting the arms race must see the dangerous illusion of the pursuit of military superiority.

While trying to put into effect its militarist plans and to inflame the international situation even more, worldwide reaction is doing its utmost to slander the USSR and its peace-loving policy, to arouse hostility toward us, to confuse and to intimidate the peoples of their countries. For this purpose, the imperialist circles did not even stop at a provocation as monstrous as the intrusion of the South Korean plane into our country's airspace for clear intelligence purposes, and disregarding the possible casualties.

The U.S. Administration, with Reagan at the head, bears full and entire responsibility for this criminal action and for the anti-Soviet hysteria that has been unleashed, and this has been stated in the Soviet Government's statement. This statement has been unanimously approved by all Soviet people and by the entire worldwide progressive public.

Each state has the sovereign right to defend its borders, including its airspace. This is one of the generally accepted norms of international law, norms on which interstate relations rest. We say firmly: The borders of the Soviet Union are sacred and inviolable. We are always ready to stand up for ourselves. Every provocation will be duly rebuffed!

Under the conditions of the growing military threat and while issuing from the interests of peace and the security of peoples, the Communist Party and the Soviet state must consolidate the combat potential of the Armed Forces. The Soviet people fully and entirely support the defensive measures taken by the party and the state. Our Army and Navy are a powerful factor in holding the aggressive aspirations of imperialism in check.

This sacred Sevastopol soil, the USSR minister of defense emphasized, is an appropriate place to warn those who love war adventures once again: We have a cause to defend, and we have people and means for this purpose! Whoever brought war to us, he eventually suffered a crushing defeat. This was the case in the remote past. This was the case 40 years ago. And this will be the case in the future. No matter how complex is the present situation in the world, the Soviet people are looking forward with optimism, with the firm confidence that common sense and reason will lead the world out to a correct path.

In the heroic saga of the struggle waged for centuries by our people for freedom and independence, many brilliant pages belong to Sevastopol. It is as though those who founded this city on the sunny Black Sea coast 200 years ago and who named it the City of Glory foresaw its remarkable future. Like a vigilant sentry, the city has been guarding our state's southern frontiers for more than two centuries.

Sevastopol was destined to become the cradle of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. This was the port from which the squadrons of Admirals F.F. Ushakov, D.N. Senyavin, M.P. Lazarev, and other outstanding Russian naval leaders sailed on their glorious expeditions. Foreign oppressors have seen more than once the selfless patriotism and fighting spirit of the inhabitants of Sevastopol.

During the Crimean War, the city resolutely resisted the British, French, and Turkish conquerors for 11 months. In their grateful memories, the people have forever associated the name of Sevastopol with the names of Admirals P.S. Nakhimov, V.A. Kornilov, and V.I. Istomin; of Generals S.A. Khrulev and E.I. Totleben; the father of Russian surgery, N.I. Pirogov; the brilliant Russian writer, L.N. Tolstoy; sailor Petr Koskha; nurse Dasha Sevastopolskaya; and many others.

The city was rightfully awarded the Red Banner Order on the occasion of the first centenary of the defense of Sevastopol and for services to the socialist homeland.

The proletariat of Sevastopol and the Black Sea sailors filled in remarkable pages in the heroic chronicle of the struggle against czarist autocracy. We all know well and respect the glorious events of the 1905 revolution! There was the feat of the legendary battleship Potemkin. It proudly carried the red banner of freedom on the Black Sea waves, and has remained, to repeat V.I. Lenin's dictum, "an undefeated territory of the revolution." There were the uprisings of workers and soldiers in Sevastopol, of sailors on the cruiser Ochakov and on other ships of the Black Sea Fleet; led by the remarkable Russian patriot Lieutenant P.P. Shmidt, this uprising became a major event in those stormy times. There was the formation, in October 1905, of the soviet of workers, sailors, and soldiers' deputies, which ranked among the country's first.

In October 1917, Sevastopol turned into a fortress of the Communist Party. The city workers and Black Sea sailors contributed their priceless share to the establishment, consolidation, and defense of Soviet rule not only in the Crimea, but also in the Ukraine, on the Don and on the Kuban.

The volleys of the Civil War grew silent. The party and the Soviet people embarked upon peaceful socialist construction. In the times of the first 5-year periods, the city developed its industry, science, and culture. It turned into an authentic pearl of the Black Sea basin. When, in conformity with the decision of the 10th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks), the Black Sea Fleet was reviving, a fleet that was the pride and glory of our fatherland the inhabitants of Sevastopol took a very active part.

In 1941, Sevastopol accepted combat again. The fascist air force struck it on the first day of the war, but the unexpected attack did not stun the inhabitants of Sevastopol. The city received the dawn of 22 June fully armed. It resisted the attacks launched by the fascist oppressors for 250 fiery days and nights of the Great Patriotic War. Bombs and artillery shells were burning the soil, melting metal, and turning edifices into dust and ballast. There was no electricity and no running water. But the Soviet soldiers fought to the last ditch and offered their lives if only to preserve the most important and cherished thing -- socialism in the land of the Soviets. Great feats were the rule in their daily lives.

The defenders of Sevastopol had for a long time pinned down large forces of the enemy, and thus upset the plans of the Hitlerite command on the southern wing of the Soviet-German front. The defense of Sevastopol has been recorded in the history of the Great Patriotic War as an example of a long and active defense of a coastal city deep in the enemy's hinterland.

A great feat was also performed by the working people of Sevastopol, by all those who, under the most difficult conditions of the siege, under bomb splinters and shells were fulfilling the orders of the front, were building defense facilities, and looking after the wounded people.

Inseparably linked with the heroic defense of Sevastopol are the names of Admiral F.S. Oktyabrskiy; General I.Ye, Petrov; B.A. Borisov, city defense committee chairman and gorkom secretary; N.D. Filchenko, political commissar; seamen I.K. Golubets and A.V. Kalyuzhnyy; sniper L.M. Pavlichenko; woman machinegunner N.A. Onilova; and many other heroes of the Black Sea Fleet and the Sea-region [Primorskaya] Army.

In the bitter years of the occupation, the people of Sevastopol did not lay down their arms: They formed an underground organization whose members assisted the front with their combat accomplishments and hastened the glorious hour of liberation.

And that hour did come. On 7 May 1944, the victorious banner was hoisted over Sapun Hill. On 9 May, Sevastopol was liberated, and 3 days after the Crimean group of the enemy's troops was liquidated on Cape Khersones.

In recognition of the defense and liberation of the city, 294 soldiers were awarded the high titles of Hero of the Soviet Union, and about 40,000 [were awarded] medals "For the Defense of Sevastopol."

While noting the feat performed by Sevastopol in the Great Patriotic War, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory over fascism the motherland awarded the city the Lenin Order and the Gold Star Medal. The city was among the first to obtain the honorary title of hero city.

Present in this hall are the participants in heroic battles and veterans of the last war. There are some who were unable to join us today, although they are doing well. Each of them -- the soldiers, the internationalist -- deserves the loftiest expressions of gratitude and acknowledgement! Allow me to use this tribune to warmly and cordially greet all front soldiers, and to wish them the best of health, many years of life, and good luck!

It is the moral duty of the authorities and of all citizens, it is the law of our lives to constantly remember our veterans, to be attentive to them, and to assist them in their lives. This was the point tackled with much warmth and concern by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the meeting with party veterans in the CPSU Central Committee headquarters.

Many war participants have already passed away. Some of them died in the battlefield. Others were unable to see our days because of their injuries and illnesses. D.F. Ustinov moved one-minute's silent tribute to the memory of those who fell.

The fascist oppressors, the speaker continued, destroyed Sevastopol in a barbarous way. Only seven dilapidated edifices remained in the city center. Nonetheless, by the will of the party and by the efforts of the entire country, the city rose from the ruins in a short time. The restoration of the city became a matter concerning the whole country. The combat feat was supplemented with a labor feat.

Sevastopol is today a large industrial, scientific, and cultural center in the south of the country. In the postwar period, the city has widely developed the ship-building, ship repairing, tool-building, chemical, fishing, fish processing, canning, and building branches of industry. Sevastopol justifiably takes pride in its large educational institutions, which train highly qualified specialists not only for the city, the oblast, and the republic, but also for the entire country. The city is renowned for its scientific institutions which are well known both in this country and abroad. These are the A.O. Kovalevskiy Institute of Southern Sea Biology, the Maritime Hydrophysical Institute, and others.

Present-day Sevastopol is beautiful. On the shores of the bays, which are unique in their beauty, there are districts of snow-white houses flooded in greenery, alleys and embankments, parks and boulevards. Today the city is living a full-blooded life enriched with all the values of developed socialism. In looking at it, one feels that it is remarkable for its severity and smartness.

The entire history of Sevastopol is an excellent example of unity between the Army and the people, between the city's working people and the Black Sea Fleet. In the city, there is hardly a family that is not related with military service, with the consolidation of the country's defense capacity and of the combat strength of the Armed Forces. Invaluable for the Army and Navy personnel is the moral support given by the city inhabitants. This support inspires the armed defenders of the fatherland for loyal service to the socialist homeland. Cordial thanks to you for that, dear Sevastopol comrades!

While showing concern for commemorating the city's glorious past, the inhabitants of Sevastopol properly regard their present daily routine work as the continuation of the city's revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions.

It is good, the speaker continued, that, in the 2 and one-half years of the current 5-year period, you attained a further increase in production and in labor productivity. In socialist competitions in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the collectives of the Atlantika association, the "Sevastopol S. Ordzhonikidze Maritime Plant" association and the Kachinkay Sovkhoz plant won the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

In recognition of the successes in fulfilling the planned tasks and socialist pledges and on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of its founding, the "Sevastopol S. Ordzhonikidze Maritime Plant" production association was awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

The city industry prefulfilled the 1983 6-month plan. Some 24 commercial and transport ships, dozens of shops, sections and brigades at industrial enterprises are working today on the fourth-quarter plan for the current year.

Those setting the tone in fulfilling the 5-year plans are Communist labor workers. Enjoying well deserved respect in labor collectives are complex brigade leaders and Heroes of Socialist Labor Nikolay Vasilyevich Bagrintsev and Yevgeniy Andreyevich Rebrov; Yekaterina Grigoryevna Bedovskaya, brigade leader at the plant sovkhoz; longshoreman Aleksandr Nikolayevich Borulev, and seamstress Alla Dmitriyevna Sanina.

Petr Illarionovich Lotsmanenko, fitting and assembling brigade leader; Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Kovalev, excavator operator; and Ivan Danilovich Daurtsev, switchmen brigade leader, were courageous in fighting for the homeland, and are now heroes in routine work.

The city enterprises also employ the younger generation of the workers class. The young people redouble the best Sevastopol traditions of ship repairmen and builders, of longshoremen and fishermen. A good reputation is enjoyed by young workers with stable high indexes. This applies to Lyubov Alekseyevna Lisichenko, delegate to the 24th Ukrainian Komsomol Congress and Central Committee member of the Ukrainian Komsomol; Irina Vladimirovna Vtulova, telegraphist and member of the oblast Komsomol committee; and Aleksandr Borisovich Tsarev, second deputy skipper of a trawler and winner of a Leninist Komsomol prize of course, it is impossible to list all those who deserve praise. Allow me on behalf of the party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government to offer you cordial thanks, comrades, for your creative labor! Honors and glory be to front-ranking production workers and innovators!

The speaker expressed the firm confidence that the inhabitants of Sevastopol would also in the future work at full capacity, and that each of them would dedicate his or her talents, abilities, energies, and initiatives to the cause of Communist creation.

While contemplating the achievements, it was noted in the speech, we must not rest content. Inherent in Marxist-Leninists is a self-critical attitude toward one's own work. The Communist Party teaches us to concentrate attention, above all, on unsettled problems, on the shortcomings.

Practice shows with a new vigor that today we are unable to advance without having consolidated organization, responsibility, and discipline at all levels of the national economy, at each workplace. We are unable to advance without having raised the efficiency of our entire ideological activity, without a new upswing in the labor and social activity performed by each Soviet man.

A major peculiarity of Soviet socialist society consists in the fact that each of us not only is a worker, but also a competent master in the country. And a master must not be indifferent to anything that is going on around him and on which the prosperity of the state depends.

We must endeavor to consolidate in each toiler the awareness of the fact that he is a competent master in the country and at the enterprise employing him, and that he is working for the benefit of all people, and hence for his own benefit. Such a responsible attitude toward the matter is one of the mainsprings of our advance.

I have visited many enterprises. And every time, almost at the gate, from the first step on the territory of the plant, the shop or the laboratory, one can see what people are working there and whether they feel they are competent masters there. When everyone is at his place in the work time and is doing his job, when raw and other materials are being supplied to production sections on time and in the proper order, then the enterprise is successful in fulfilling the plans, labor productivity goes up, and production costs drop. And people work there willingly, in a creative manner and with initiative. One has every reason to say that those working at the enterprise are true masters.

Recently, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU adopted a number of decisions aimed at tightening socialist labor discipline, expanding the rights of associations and industrial enterprises in planning and economic activity, and at increasing their responsibility for the results of the work. These documents, stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, are highly important because their implementation is expected to improve production management, the style and methods of management, to foster the working people's creative initiative and activity, and to strengthen labor discipline. All this will favorably affect the pace of the country's economic growth and of improving economic effectiveness.

There are enormous and actually inexhaustible opportunities for raising economic effectiveness in the broad and fast adoption in production of scientific, technical, and technological achievements, and of advanced experience. Of course, this is not a simple matter. It calls for scrapping the routine means and ways in work. Accelerating scientific-technical progress is the right way for our progress now and in the future. This is the point of the decision recently adopted on the matter by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

What makes the reputation of a plant, a factory or a scientific research institute good? Above all, the results of the work, the quality of production. We assess the goods supplied by a plant and the results of the activity of a scientific research inszitute depending on how well they meet the needs of society and how useful they are for the people.

In connection with this, D.F. Ustinov said, I would like to call your attention to the need for constant concern for the enterprise's trade mark as an index of high-quality work. We all must regard it as a rule: What has been done in Sevastopol and by Sevastopol people is good, reliable, and nice! Both you, and all Soviet people, all users, should take pride in your production!

While relying on their achievements, the working people of both Sevastopol and the entire Crimean Oblast are expected to accomplish with good indexes the great tasks confronting you in marketing industrial production, fishing, sea food procurement, construction, and assembly work, putting into operation fixed assets, in the construction of houses, schools, and hospitals. Painstaking work is also expected in the sphere of services.

Concerted, collective labor, mutual exactingness, mutual assistance, the moral, political, and ideological unity of society, and the Soviet people's unity around the Leninist party -- this is what makes the developed socialist society strong, what enables us to look to the future with confidence.

There is no doubt at all that the working people of your city will successfully cope with the great and responsible tasks confronting them. For this purpose you have everything you need and, above all, you have remarkable people, the worthy continuers of the revolutionary, combat, and labor glory won by the citizens of Sevastopol in many generations.

In attaining labor victories, in cultural construction, in improving the city, in the ideological education of the working people, and in settling all other tasks, an important role belongs to party organizations in the city. While paying tribute to your remarkable hero city, allow me to wish all Sevastopol communists, the gorkom and obkom, and the Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee success in continuing to carry high the Leninist banner, and in scoring new successes in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The award presented today to the city, the Order of the October Revolution, D.F. Ustinov said at the end, signifies a high appraisal of the worthy share contributed by the inhabitants of Sevastopol to the nationwide cause of communist construction. The Order of the October Revolution on the banner of Sevastopol is a symbol of the boundless loyalty of Sevastopol's inhabitants to the ideals of the October Revolution, to the ideals of communism.

The Order of the October Revolution on the banner of Sevastopol is an appeal to the inhabitants of Sevastopol to continue to dedicate all their forces to selfless service to the socialist homeland, to the homeland of the Great October.

(Comrade D.F. Ustinov's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted with prolonged applause).

SOVIET PILOTS DESCRIBE 'TRICKS' OF KAL PLANE

PM131230 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[Report by special correspondent Colonel V. Filatov: "An Aircraft Was Flying From Anchorage"]

[Text] Kamchatka-Sakhalin-Moscow -- When you now learn the details of this whole infamous story, you cannot decide immediately where best to begin it. Perhaps like this.

We were in the sky over Kamchatka. Our aircraft windows looked out on all sides on a clear, starry night. Heavy, leaden clouds extended beneath our wings. Airmen have a succinct term for such cloud -- Force 10 [10 Ballov] cloud cover. That means that you cannot see the ground with the naked eye, without radar. We were hoping for breaks between the clouds. A "hole" yawned over Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy -- the ground there was spangled with electric stars. It was somewhere here in this sky, under the bright stars and above these electric lights, that everything began on the night of 31 August-1 September, in the very dead of night, when sleep wears down even the most vigilant sentries. Sailors call the watch during these hours the dogvatch. From time immemorial miscreants armed with bludgeons or some other weapon have chosen precisely this time of night to ply their trade on the highway. It was at approximately this hour in 1941 that Hitler's hordes perfidiously attacked the USSR, it was at this hour that the first fascist bombs set our peaceful cities ablaze.

Nowadays, it is not that easy to find a bludgeon, for instance, and all in all you only know about bludgeons as something from the past. But miscreants have not vanished like their bludgeons, even today they go out onto the highway -- ve are talking here of the highway of international piracy. They too hide weapons under their coat tails and, although these weapons are not bludgeons, they are still pirate's weapons. This time our Far East regions -- Kamchatka and South Sakhalin -- were chosen for international piracy. And the pirates proceeded to their "business" not at a good clip but at a speed of nearly 900 km an hour.

It approached Kamchatka at 0530 hours. "Approached" is like saying that at 0530 hours some known or unknown person broke into your house after smashing in the door and started to clean out your closets and chests, desks and shelves. In this case we are talking about regions where a most important strategic nuclear forces base of ours is located; in this case we are talking about the Kamchatka and Sakhalin regions, which are designated on all aeronautical charts as prohibited zones where incursion can entail being fired on.

People abroad are now trying to present the case of the violator of our border as though the South Korean aircraft, like a small child, like a harmless little lamb, was flying along peacefully and then suddenly, on some section of its path, went astray and found itself outside its proper air boundaries. These are all fairy tales for people who have had nothing to do with radar and other electronic devices. Cynics have always taken a simple approach: "What is the truth?" They ask repeatedly, with innocent eyes, and answer: "The truth is a well-concealed lie." Washington is concealing lies beneath truth.

But let's take a different look at what television men call "the picture" which existed on the night of 31 August-1 September. As is well known, on the eve of the violating aircraft's intrusion into Soviet airspace, seven flights by U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance planes were recorded on our border. At the same time three U.S. Navy ships appeared close to Soviet territorial waters. What were they -- fortuitous observers? I say "observers" because these aircraft and ships can see and hear over a range of many hundreds of kilometers. To clarify who is who here, and what role was performed here by each spy aircraft and by each U.S. ship, I suggest looking at this "picture" from...Vietnam 10-12 years ago.

I visited Vietnam and met with pilots, tank crews, ground forces, artillery men, and missile troops there. Our conversation was varied: We were military men and could not avoid talking about the tactics which the Americans used in fighting Vietnamese servicemen. Particularly the air defense missile men.

Here is a typical situation. An air defense missile division was covering a bridge against U.S. bomber attack. Its position was such that the missile subunit had become a veritable thorn in the bombers' side -- the division was preventing the aircraft from breaking through to other targets deep inside the country. That was the place, that was the position.

The Americans had suffered very considerable losses here. One day on the boundaries of the Vietnamese air defense missile division's impact zone six aircraft appeared simultaneously, in other words, six targets from different directions. And the following play began: One of the aircraft would constantly be simulating an attack on the division, but when it reached the boundary of the impact zone it would veer to one side. Then these aircraft even began to penetrate the firing line. The missile men on the ground realized how it was that the U.S. pilots were so brave: They were simply counting on being able to avoid a missile launched from the maximum range by taking evasive action. So the missile men waited without opening fire. They had to allow the aircraft to move in closer to assure hitting them.

The play continued. The tension grew with every minute. Keeping track of so many targets simultaneously is far from simple, and in addition these were not simply targets but enemies who had come to destroy the division. The Americans were wearing down the operators at the radar screens. By their constant attacks and incessant maneuvering they were trying to confuse and mislead the missile men so that they would no longer know what was happening. When the Americans believed they had succeeded in achieving this, three targets were rushed toward the position simultaneously: two with a separation of 15 degrees at the same altitude: the third behind these two. The division commander noticed one detail: the third target was advancing at low altitude -- this immediately put him on guard. The altitude of the other two was such that they were totally unable to drop their bombs accurately. The play was directed toward this third, slightly lagging aircraft. The missile men took aim at it.

Having penetrated the firing zone, the first two targets proceeded for a few seconds without veering.... And then the solo aircraft -- the third target -- came into view. The bomber with its afterburn on, left behind its two "colleagues" which had covered it with their feint maneuver and attacked the division. Tactics are tactics, and in combat the one who wins is the one who guesses the enemy's next move in advance.

But now let us return to our situation involving the RC-135 aircraft and the three U.S. ships. How were they disposed before the attack, that is to say before the so-called incident involving the South Korean aircraft? It has been recorded that at different times some of them were proceeding along the west coast of Kamchatka, while others were proceeding along the east coast. The first group was in the Sea of Okhotsk region, the second in the Karaginskiy Gulf region. That was the disposition, so to speak. The role of decoy duck was taken by the RC aircraft in the Karaginskiy Gulf region. It suddenly rushed toward the peninsula. The distance between the aircraft and the shoreline rapidly diminished.

Then the RC changed course and flew parallel to our border at a distance of 100 km -- directly north to south. Our interceptors came toward it from south to north. At some point, the RC flying from the Karaginskiy Gulf disappeared from the radar screens -- it had veered far out toward the ocean. This was designed to attract even greater attention from the radar operators. The ploy was to make our servicemen look for attentively to the west and east so that they would be looking only in that direction, and not to the north.

But the cunning ploy did not work. The radar operators immediately detected the most important target. The duty officer [operativnyy] ordered full tracking of it -- that was the beginning of the end of the act of provocation. The radar operators handed the target over to the air defense pilots and they dealt with it more specifically.

Of course, you have to use words -- target, tracking, radar, screen, boost, and so forth. But let's take a sober look at this whole story -- without terms which are in any way technical. We are dealing with patent spies. As long as special services have existed they have made great use of various disguises. Dyes, wigs, false moustaches, and even plastic surgery. What was the South Korean aircraft in this instance from their viewpoint? Neither more nor less than a disguise, a dye, false whiskers, while the people, the passengers in the aircraft, if they were really there, were nothing more than hairs in these glued-on, dyed moustaches. Let us pursue the analogy. What does a spy do when he is intercepted? He runs. And here it is not a case of preserving his false moustache. He wants to keep his head in one piece! So the method used by the Americans in the region of Kamchatka and south Sakhalin was not a new one either for the military radar operators, or the military pilots, or the air defense missile men. In the language of military men all this is called drawing [provodka] a target, a means of diverting attention. The only new thing here was that it was a passenger aircraft, and furthermore one belonging to a foreign airline which was used in the role of soloist, of duck decoy, of condemned man, if you like.

In actual fact, who is at risk in such a situation, whose head is on the chopping block? Whoever it may be, it is not the RC's: they do not creep within missile range, be the missiles land-based or airborne. It is the passenger aircraft that is within missile range. History knows of many instances when enemy soldiers, fearing for their own skins when going into the attack, drove peaceful people before them. This is what the fascist gangsters did on our soil, this is how the American fanatics acted in Vietnam. But all this took place on land. Now this "combat principle" has been applied by the Americans in the air.

The pilot is thick-set, stockily built, and stands on the ground with legs slightly apart -- this is his stance which simply exudes strength and solidity. Thick black hair with streaks of gray, curling in ringlets. Intelligent and tranquil eyes. I conversed with him for a long time, with a man who has been patrolling the Far East skies for a total of 13 years and who terminated the provocation organized by the U.S. special services. This what he said: "Do you know what I was meant to do on 1 September? On the day before, I was visited by the class monitor from the school my daughter attends, and she asked me to take the very first lesson of the new school year -- the peace lesson. I was preparing for it. I was thinking of what to say. About our land. About our sky. How we must work on this land. How to defend it. I was born in Siberia. My father is a driver, my mother a public catering worker. They still live there, in Siberia, they have their own home. Until I went to Armavir to join the military pilots' school, I flew Yak-18's in the air club, made parachute jumps. Apart from 2 years of service in the Moscow military district air defense, the rest of my service time has been spent flying here, in the far west. I know the flight area over Sakhalin like the back of my own hand. The work is strenuous. No sooner have you taken off, and there is a real-life target. Usually this involves tailing RC-135 or Orion U.S. reconnaissance aircraft. We had quite a large workload when the U.S. aircraft carrier "Enterprise" appeared here. We had to intercept and escort home their deck-based fighter-bombers.

"Here is something for you. For 13 years now I have beenchasing RC-135's here. And here is a detail: As soon as you catch up with him, he does the following feint -- lowers his flaps, applies his air brakes [nabukhat], and loses speed rapidly. Why? So that I, flying at high speed, can only jump over him. Meanwhile, I take time and space to turn around and get back on his tail. In those few minutes the RC-135 calculates on being able to avoid observation, chase, and pursuit. I already know all these tricks by heart. You will not catch me falling for them. It may well be that the South Korean colonel who was behind the joystick of the spy aircraft had no idea that all those American ruses were thoroughly well known to me and I have my own methods to counter them, but I caught up with him over southern Sakhalin. He -- just like an RC-135 -- immediately let all his flaps down, applied the air brakes and started losing speed. According to the colonel's calculations, I should have jumped ahead, and while I was turning around for a second approach, he would have disappeared without trace. I did not fall for this ruse. He understood this immediately. He raised his flaps and again picked up maximum speed...."

I also met the pilot who was the first to intercept the violator, way back over Kamchatka. "I personally come from the Urals," he began. "My father was a locomotive engineer. He often took me long on trips. Those were wonderful times: father driving the train and I next to him, in the locomotive. And you know how uniquely beautiful the Urals are! Not far from the railroad line my father and I saw a crowd of people. The people ware gathered round some kind of strange heap of rubble. It appeared that literally a minute before we came to the scene an aircraft had crashed there. That was the very U-2 spy aircraft with powers on board. We looked at the wreck for a long time. I recall my father saying: 'the swine, they carry on creeping in.... It is good that we have the means and the people to wipe them out of our skies...'

"Standing by the heap of the American debris, my father admired so much our rocket troops who had shot down the U-2 and spoke about the military in general with so much pride, that his words were etched in memory, and when the time came to choose my life's path, I chose the path of a military fighter pilot."

And so, getting ready to go to the children and take the peace lesson with them. It was not to be. Through no fault of theirs, either: "He was, after all, flying over our roofs. You should have seen him, black like death. Did I imagine he was carrying anything? Of course. Bombs, equipment, and not for recording music, either. Containers, and not full of children's toys. Rockets, and not for a festive salvo. I then went through all the possible alternatives of what the mysterious aircraft could be carrying, and it did not even cross my mind that there could be passengers, that those who sent it to us would be hiding behind totally innocent people. I will say one more thing: That South Korean colonel who was behind the joystick was an expert in his work. Do you know how he maneuvered when he saw me? He threw his craft about, changing course, height, and speed. He saw me very well and knew well what to do under the circumstances."

We could have shot him down immediately. Even without our aircraft taking off. With antiaircraft missiles, known in the West as SAM-5, having a range of over 200 km. As Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy USSR defense minister, said at the Moscow press conference: "The American side is now trying by all means to prove that 'the Soviets supposedly set themselves from the very beginning the goal of deliberately destroying a civil aircraft.' But this is absurd. Had such a goal been set, we could have destroyed the violator many times over, and guaranteed his destruction, way back over Kamchatka, even without our fighters taking off...."

His flight was terminated in our air space. Right until that time -- throughout the 2 and 1/2 hours that the violator spent over our territory -- they tried to make him come to his senses and force him to stop his criminal activity. Our soldiers at the radio control stations intercepted periodically transmitted brief coded signals, usually applied in the transmission of intelligence information. Furthermore, while over Sakhalin the violator executed with simply meticulous precision a maneuver to take him round the positions of our missile units and overfly important military installations. But our Su-15 was sitting on his tail. In its cockpit sat a pilot whose work with such "strangers" runs into 13 years....

While we flew to the location of the Air Force subunit whose pilots went in action during the final stage of the spy aircraft's flight, dusk was gathering over the airfield and a fine drizzle was falling. The tales which I heard at that air field made it clear to me what kind of criminals are on the prowl in our skies in such weather, and how it all ends.

U.S. EMBARRASSED BY QUESTIONING ON AIRLINER

PM141013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Ye. Rusakov "International Notes": "Washington, 'Figure of Aposiopesis'"]

[Text] When the Reagan administration rushed headlong, as they say, into launching an unbridled anti-Soviet ballyhoo over the U.S.-mounted provocation with the South Korean aircraft, there was no end of vociferous statements both by the head of the White House himself and by his subordinates. Distorting the facts, administration spokesmen piled one lie on top of another, not fastidious either in their choice of expressions or in their attempts to make far-reaching "generalizations" on the hackneyed anti-Soviet theme.

However, the time came when Washington's hysterics got on the nerves even of Americans, not to mention the rest of the world. All the more so since much fell into place after the Soviet Government statement, which painted a full and objective picture of what happened on the night of 31 August-1 September. And now both Soviet people and the international public are awaiting answers to questions which only the Reagan administration can answer.

Who organized this deliberate, preplanned espionage action in a region of strategic importance to the Soviet Union? Who undertook such a cowardly, base provocation, using totally innocent passengers as a shield? This cardinal question gives rise to a mass of other particular, but no less important, questions. Of course, Washington does not hint at answering the chief question. But it is characteristic that the administration has also been forced to do its utmost to evade particular questions.

After the authoritative statement was made at the Moscow press conference that all measures were taken to intercept the violator aircraft, including using guns to fire warning tracer shots, the U.S. State Department was finally forced to retract a statement by the head of its own administration, who had said the exact opposite on this subject. Here State Department diplomats tried to cover themselves with a new Washington version of the transcript of the Soviet aircraft pilots' conversation with their command. State Department spokesman Romberg declared that specialists had studied the tape again and, having "spent a lot of time" (good "specialists"!) were able to provide three elucidations and make three amendments, including an elucidation with regard to the fact that Washington linguists had previously been unable to decipher the words "I am opening fire with cannons." It was Kozma Prutkov [pseudonym of three 19th-century Russian writers] who said: "Elucidatory expressions explain dark thoughts." Washington has just one thought -- to extricate itself. What further "elucidations" of the tapes will the "experts" in the Russian language (or, rather in misinformation) there serve up in the future?

At a press conference Romberg was asked: Why, if something had not been heard properly on the tape, was the transcript taken from it presented as complete? The State Department spokesman evaded an answer. Is the practice continuing of reconnaissance aircraft using passenger aircraft as a kind of shield? -- The question was put. "No comment," the State Department spokesman declared.

Nor could Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, say anything about a "revision" of the Washington version of the recording of the Soviet pilots' conversations. In fact, he too attempted to cloud the issue by asserting that Washington did not know whether the Soviet pilot had given a warning with tracer bullets or ordinary shells. But Mr Speakes was unable to answer as to why the administration had lied by maintaining that the Soviet fighter has no guns.

Finally one of the American correspondents could hold out no longer and asked why administration spokesmen said such a lot about the incident when this was "advantageous" to them but now prefer to pass over journalists' questions in silence. Once again the White House deputy press secretary had nothing to say. And this is natural. For now it is a question of facts, not a propaganda show. It is a question of the responsibility of those who are really to blame for a provocation of monstrous cynicism. It is a case of answering the question: How much longer can Washington go on lying?

U.S. CLAIMS 'ALL IS GOING WELL' ON KAL, ARMS

PM131509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Melor Sturua article: "Provocation: Origins and Lessons"]

[Text] Let us begin with a few words on the de-escalation of responsibility. After the stunning failure of the U-2 espionage mission, President Eisenhower shielded the "legendary" CIA chief, Allen Dulles, and took the blame himself. A few years later, after the equally stunning failure of the provocation in the Bay of Pigs -- the attempt to invade Cuba -- President Kennedy summoned the "number 1 spy", as Dulles was called, and told him:

"According to British law, I would have to resign. But according to our laws, I am afraid that you will have to resign."

The "legendary" Dulles was dismissed.

Now, after the inglorious although dramatic patrol mission by the Boeing-747 aircraft of South Korea's Korean Airlines over Kamchatka and Sakhalin, neither President Reagan nor CIA Director Casey, a personal friend, has any desire to shoulder the responsibility, even less to resign. Not according to British, U.S., or any other laws of man.

Now let us switch from the deescalation of responsibility to the escalation or irresponsibility. Surely they are one and the same? The reader might ask. Not at all. In the present specific instance they relate to one another like a drop of water to an ocean, or at least to the ocean which closed over the wreckage of the Boeing-747 when its reconnaissance flight was terminated by our pilots. The deliberate and carefully planned espionage mission carried out by the South Korean airliner equipped with U.S. computers encapsulated the essence of the policy of those who programmed those computers for an international provocation and, ultimately, for catastrophe.

Washington alleges -- both from the UN platform and from the portals of Voice of America -- that the Boeing 747 had strayed off course. Knowledgeable people do not believe such allegations. For example, the SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER writes: "This South Korean Boeing was equipped with an inertial navigational system which the Apollo astronauts used to fly to the moon. Its gyroscopes and accelerometers are so sensitive and reliable that they could guide the airliner over the Pacific to within 1 or 2 miles of its destination."

That is what happened. The Boeing's gyroscopes and accelerometers guided it accurately to the target programmed by the CIA -- not to the moon, not even to Seoul, but into our airspace over a base belonging to our strategic nuclear forces. Following the pointer with which Marshal N.V. Ogarkov traced out the Boeing's flight at a press conference, I could see that there had been no deviation from course. Neither the Boeing's nor Washington's course. They also relate to one another like a drop of water to an ocean. The latter was reflected in the former just as on the Soviet air defense radar screens. A reflection of its adventurism and aggresiveness, its contempt for international law and disregard for human life, its self-interest and arrogance, its reckless playing with fire.

Literally just a few days after the Boeing 747 plunged into the ocean, the space it left was filled by Pershing II's. This did not take place in the Sakhalin Island region but south of Bermuda. This was the 17th and penultimate test firing of the Pershing II whose deployment in West Europe is to begin in December this year. "So far all is going well," a certain (D.) Harris, a spokesman for the Army Missile Command located in Huntsville, Alabama, reported on the progress made by the tests.

"So far all is going well"... Who knows, perhaps these same words were also contained in the short coded signals sent "according to instructions" by commander (Chon Ben In) of the Boeing 747 on that fateful night of 1 September.

"So far all is going well," General Rogers, commander in chief of NATO Armed Forces in Europe, reports to Washington from Brussels. "So far all is going well," Rowny and Nitze, who head the respective U.S. delegations at the talks on strategic missles and Euromissiles, report to the White House from the shores of Lake Geneva. "So far all is going well," the commanders of the Marines stationed in Lebanon and the leaders of the groups of military advisers in Honduras and El Salvador announce to the Pentagon.

"So far all is going well," the directors of the anti-Soviet propaganda orgy and the **professional inciters of war hysteria say, rubbing their hands with glee. "So far all is going well,"** the strategists of Reagan's election campaign and the lobbyists of the military-industrial complex on Capitol Hill are yelling.

Are things going well? One cannot help recalling U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' words: "The United States was not aware that the South Korean aircraft was in danger until it was shot down." Of course, the leader of Washington's foreign policy department was playing the hypocrite in speaking of a concrete provocation, but against the overall panorama of international life his works reflected the dangerous delusion and sense of self-importance of U.S. ruling circles. Their business is proceeding by no means brilliantly. Neither at home nor abroad. Otherwise, why would they send the ill-fated Boeing into our skies?

But the signals -- the open signal from Huntsville and the coded one from on board the Boeing -- have another interpretation. What is good for U.S. imperialism is bad for the cause of peace and international security. The anti-Soviet fuss kicked up at the United Nations and across the airwaves exposed this logical interdependence with surprising clarity. Those who programmed the Boeing 747's provocative reconnaissance operation and who charted its course on the map (primarily the political map) are clinging to the tragic failure of the operation as though to the debris of a shipwreck. Evans and Novak, the notorious duo of Washington observers, write in THE WASHINGTON POST under the typical headline "The Right To Take a Tough Line" that the Boeing incident gives Reagan a chance to nullify the course toward detente, to push the MX missile appropriations through Congress, and to be even more intractible at the Geneva talks. (Dzhermord) and (Uitkaver) -- another duo of observers -- from Baltimore's THE SUN also belive that juggling with the incident will enable Reagan to carry out a "massive buildup of military spending" and to curb the movement for a nuclear arms freeze. Finally, Paul Nitze, after arriving in Geneva, hinted very significantly that the "aircraft crisis will in no way help to improve the atmosphere at the talks." Quite right, Mr Nitze, quite right! After all, it was to poison that atmosphere that the Boeing 747 was sent into our airspace.

Indeed, the sending of the aerial violator into the Soviet Union's airspace and the choice of moment to commit the act of provocation were no "mere coincidence." Washington is deliberately fueling international tension so as to block the solution of the fundamental problems of the present day, and above all the curbing of the nuclear missile race in Europe and throughout the world. The Boeing 747 was flying the course not of detente but of military adventures.

...After provoking the burning down of the Reichstag, Hitler cried out in excitement against the backdrop of the newly started blaze: "It is the finger of God! Now no one will stop my iron fist from destroying communism!" The world knows how the "1000 year rule" of the Nazi Reich ended. It was not the "finger of God" but the heroic Soviet people who broke the fascist monster's back. That should not be forgotten by those lovers of military adventures who are now declaiming with the "accent" of U.S. intelligence over the South Korean aircraft's wreckage which has surfaced or sunk. As was said the other day on Sevastopol's sacred soil: We have something to defend and we have the people and the means to defend it!

Thus, gentlemen, it would be better not to engage in air patrol missions in international politics!

U.S. SEEKS TO 'DISENTANGLE' FROM 'WEB OF LIES'

LD131414 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- TASS political writer Yuriy Kornilov comments: The Reagan administration, which is continuing to whip up the clamourous anti-Soviet campaign over the provocation involving a South Korean Boeing, is feverishly inventing more and more versions, which could help it to disentangle itself from the web of lies. It is known that from the very beginning Washington has recognised the fact of the plane's intrusion into Soviet airspace. It has also been recognised by the Japanese Government. Now that it has been established that the Boeing's flight was a thoroughly planned reconnaissance operation, They are trying to dissociate themselves from what they themselves said previously, claiming that the aircraft "inadvertently strayed off course", which is indicated by recorded conversations between the Boeing's crew and air traffic control stations in Japan, which "have become known"

Let us leave alone the question of how a modern airliner can "inadvertently stray" as many as 500 kilometres off course and into the airspace of another country. Let us also not touch upon the question of how a plane, which is fitted with latest computer technology and which was following an international route equipped with modern radio and other technical means of ensuring the safety of flights, can "get lost". Let us only cite the answers given to questions from a TASS correspondent by Masao Matsuda, head of the flight control department of the Tokyo air traffic control centre.

Question: Who controls airliners' flights on this route?

Answer: This is done by our centre.

Question: Did you warn the Boeing that it had veered off course?

Answer: The centre did not send such warnings. We did not know that the South Korean plane was flying in the airspace of the USSR.

As we see, the Japanese air traffic control service did not conduct any conversations at all with the Boeing that it had "got lost."

It follows from this that the so-called Japanese "recorded conversations", which allegedly prove that the Boeing's crew "did not know" about having intruded into another country's airspace, is another fabrication, a tissue of lies floated "on a serve" [as received] from Washington. The truth, however, is that the flight of the intruder plane was monitored. It was tracked, not by ordinary air traffic control points, but by special services which had masterminded and carried out the provocation.

It is not accidental that the first report about the "incident" involving the spy plane came from the Japan Defence Agency, which acts in close cooperation with the Pentagon and the C.I.A. It is also characteristic that the official statement by the director-general of the Department of Information and Culture of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, claiming that ordinary Japanese radar flight tracking stations "could not ascertain" that the South Korean Boeing "had strayed off course", also contains the admission that the Japanese self-defence air force "spotted the plane on radar when it entered airspace over Sakhalin". They "spotted" it -- but it did not struck [as received] them to warn the Boeing's crew about its "mistake". Thus, those circles in Washington, which have made another attempt to pass black for white, have in fact confirmed what has already been conclusively proved, namely that the South Korean Boeing was a spy plane deliberately sent into Soviet airspace.

U.S. 'CRIME' IN ROK 'JUMBO JET TRAGEDY'

LD121024 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Talk by Vladimir Pozner]

[Text] Every crime has a motive, perhaps not always apparent, but the motive must be there, unless the crime is perpetrated by someone insane. I make that observation in connection with the South Korean jumbo jet tragedy.

At this point in time we are witnessing the shipping up of what must be the most vicious anti-Soviet campaign in recent history. In the United States it is bordering on hysteria. William Safire of THE NEW YORK TIMES called President Reagan holster-happy as opposed to trigger-happy, demanding that he take strong action against USSR. This occurred on Friday night during the ABC News Nightline program with Ted Koppel, in which I too participated. Relatives of some of those who died were also put on the show, which of course added to the emotion and anti-Soviet feeling. Sunday was declared a national day of mourning by President Reagan, putting more fat in the fire.

Yet, hard as this may be to do, I must ask you to put aside emotion. Let us examine the crucial issue of the motive. Let us try to do this objectively and with only one thought in mind: arriving at the truth of the incident.

Did American intelligence and related organizations have a motive for sending a passenger aircraft deep into Soviet airspace? We hold that they did and it was a double motive. One was intelligence as such. By tracking the flight of this decoy plane, U.S. forces could pick up highly classified information concerning the operation of Soviet air defenses along the country's Far Eastern border. The second was that, should the decoy plane be shot down, tremendous political and propaganda capital could be made, as we are witnessing right now.

What about the Soviet side? What motive or motives could it have had in shooting down a totally innocent stray passenger aircraft? That was a question Ted Koppel could not answer. Neither could Safire. As a matter of fact, no one has yet been able to come up with anything half-way satisfactory. But why even wait? Clearly, the Soviet Union could not have had any interest at all, no motive whatsoever, in terminating the flight of such a plane.

Now, there are a great many more issues that must be looked into no less carefully. Answers must be found to such questions as: Why the 747 violate Soviet airspace to a depth of up to 500 km? Why didn't U.S. and Japanese control stations inform the Soviet Union about this plane? Why did its pilot ignore all signals from Soviet ground controls and from fighter planes? Why was there total silence concerning the missing plane when it failed to appear over the control points that it had to fly over, had it followed the appropriate corridors? Why was it only 10 hours after the tragic event that the first question about the plane was raised by the American side? Those are just some crucial "why's" that have not yet been answered.

But to me the main point remains the motive. As I said, no crime is ever committed without a motive, and the American military and political establishment clearly had one.

U.S. PILOT SEES NO 'EXPLANATION' FOR KAL 'ERROR'

PM131450 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Sep 83 p 9

[Report by Vladimir Simonov, own correspondent of APN and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, under the rubric "We Report the Details": "Winged Agent 007"]

[Text] New York -- There is a helpless smile on his face. He wanted to be useful, but it's no good. He cannot find any reasonable explanation as to what dark force suddenly carried the South Korean airliner toward Soviet strategic bases instead of its home town of Seoul. A technical fault? Human error? You can't tell me that.

The man in the blue shirt with sleeves rolled up is a pilot. Highly experienced, well known in his own circles. An ace pilot for Transworld Airlines. He is sitting next to a reporter from the Cable News Network Television company in the cabin of a Boeing 747. Just like that unfortunate one. And he is imparting the flying instructions that are etched in his mind like a tattoo in the skin.

Here is the keyboard controlling the first navigation computer. The pilot enters here the latitude and longitude of the takeoff position, data on the control points along the route, and so forth. Before registering in the computer's memory, the data appear on the screen. This is the procedure: One pilot programs, his copilot checks. But that is not all. Here is the second navigation computer. And here is the third. The Boeing 747 is equipped with three inertial navigation systems which are independent of each other and of the ground. They watch over the passengers' security.

"They must have stopped," the reporter points out.

"Three errors in a row? Failures in all three systems? That's why they install so many of them, for cross-checking. But even that is not all....

"We at Transworld have reliable information that the South Korean Airliner was equipped with additional navigation facilities."

"What kind of additional facilities?" The reporter retorted. As if he had been personally insulted -- what's this about additional facilities?

The Transworld ace -- apparently in their hurry they did not mention his name -- is unmoved. He knows what he's talking about. On the Boeing which traveled on route 007 from New York to Seoul there was a special radar for detecting the shore line. The contours of the coast and sites in the locality were also within the range of radar vision.

"There's no need to explain. Radar is radar," the television man interrupts, trying to skip over this unexpected -- and frankly, inconvenient at this hour -- revelation. But the pilot is hard to deflect.

"And another thing. I can't understand why the Koreans didn't use this," he goes on. "When 007 passes through the third of the nine control points on the route, you only have to tune into the radio station at Shemya on the tip of the Aleutian Range. It's a very powerful station. At that moment it is 150 miles away. The plane's course, its distance from Shemya -- all quite clear immediately. Why the Koreans...."

The ace thoughtfully raps out seomething on the computer keyboard of his Boeing. As if he is trying to wheedle the solution to the enigma out of its electronic memory. The solution surfaced later. It emerged that it was from the U.S. Air Force base at Shemya that the RC-135 reconnaissance plane took off, the plane which accompanied the airliner on a section of its fatal flight. Led it toward Soviet defense facilities. Or more precisely, put other people's necks at risk.

The passengers on the South Korean airliner were cynically used as living cover for a reconnaissance sorties into Soviet skies. Human life was a "nonreusable" commodity for the authors of the espionage operation. Like cheap rubber gloves: you do one dirty job, then throw them away. Collect a handful of secret data on Soviet ballistic missiles by dirty methods, then write off the air hostages.

Oh, how impressively they now grieve, how photogenically they tear their hair, the American officials! "Disregard for the treasure of human life by the Soviets!" "Flouting moral principles!" "Rejecting the norms of civilization!" Surely it was of "sufferers" like this someone once said: "The only time they stop being hypocritical is in their sleep."

Mankind does not need reminding who it was -- and when -- who sold the treasure of human life to the devil of aggression and racism, and then squeezed out a big tear over the grave. You can polish the granite of the monument to the Americans killed in Vietnam forever, till it shines, but that will not relieve America's conscience of the crimes committed in Indochina. You can declare every Tuesday following a Monday to be a memorial day for Martin Luther King, but that will not send the bullet back into the barrel of the rifle with optical sights.

The death of the passengers on airliner 007 must be answered for by the Western special services and American officials who sent it to its destruction. The organizers of the espionage operation knew better than anyone how it could end.

Did they perhaps even want such an end?

A terrible thought. But it pursues me persistently when I reread paragraphs from President R. Reagan's speech which he delivered -- or rather, performed dramatically -- before the television cameras on 5 September. What a resonant speech it was! The President looked magnificent in a blue suit against the background of green leaves outside the Oval Office window. His baritone broke where necessary and was firm where intended. As befits a skillful actor and orator, the main thing was saved till last. R. Reagan neatly linked the incident with a cry to congressmen: Give us appropriations for MX missiles and other military programs!

FRG JOINS 'SO-CALLED' SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

DW140959 Moscow in German to Germany 1500 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] According to reports from Bonn, the FRG Government has decided to join the so-called U.S. sanctions against the USSR.

It has announced discriminating measures involving Soviet-West German air traffic. Vladimir Ostrogorsky comments:

Under American pressure Bonn has repeatedly taken discriminating measures against the Soviet Union during the past. This happened in the sixties when the FRG Government met a demand by Washington and suspended the agreement to supply large diameter pipes to the Soviet Union. It also happened in 1980 when Bonn prohibited its athletes from participating in the Moscow Olympic games. The results have hardly been positive for the Federal Republic.

In the first case, the West German industrialists had to pay for Bonn's kowtowing to the Americans, and then they also lost profitable orders. As for the Soviet Union, it quickly organized its own production of the necessary equipment. In the latter case, the athelets and sportsfans in the Federal Republic had to suffer. It is easy to imagine who will get the short end of the stick this time because the suspension of agreements -- even if only for a limited time -- in no way strengthens the prestige of the violator as a partner of business cooperation and does not enhance confidence in his ability to exactly and strictly fulfill his commitments.

Regarding the reason for the present sanctions, Bonn should consider that the U.S. military's cynicism and recklessness, which were demonstrated by the provocation involving the South Korean passenger plane, constitute a great, danger to the U.S. allies. This applies particularly to allies such as the FRG who are prepared to give the Americans full operational leeway in using their national territory and airspace for goals which have nothing to do with the safeguarding of peace and security.

By the way, it is known that the most important U.S. bases in Europe used for carrying out air espionage are on West German soil. The U.S. Strategic CR-71 Blackbird spy planes take off from these bases to monitor the airspace of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Poland, and the GDR. There are also the Boeing 77's which are equipped with AWACS systems to collecting other espionage material.

The question is, who will guarantee that the United States, which uses the opportunity to carry out uncontrollable espionage actions in the airspace from its West German bases, does not involve the Federal Republic in some dangerous game or tragedy which could be more serious than the fate of the passengers of the South Korean plane who were sacrificed with shocking inhumanity because of America's interest in further aggravating international tensions?

Another question is whether the activity and persistence which official circles in Bonn are heating up the hysteria created on the other side of the Atlantic could perhaps be explained by their attempts to divert the FRG citizens' attention from the danger posed by the deployment of U.S. intermediate-rante nuclear missiles on West German soil?

FRANCE USES CIVIL PLANES FOR ESPIONAGE

LD140023 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Paris September 13 TASS -- France extensively uses civilian airlines with passengers on board for espionage purposes, Colonel Paul Paillole, president of the Association of the Veteran of the Secret Services of National Defense (ASSDN) said here.

Quoting his words, the NOUVELLE weekly recalls that French special services more than once spied on the Soviet Union with the help of the newest equipment which they installed aboard 'Caravelle' airliners on passenger fligths between Paris and Moscow. The French secret service then made available photo and cine films shot during the flights to the CIA, as at that time Americans still did not fly to the East.

The former head of service Marcel Leroy Finville admitted that by doing so the captain of an airliner imperiled the life of scores of unsuspecting passengers.

The weekly draws a parallel between these admissions and the violation of the Soviet Union's air space by a South Korean plane. It cannot be ruled out, the weekly writes, that it deliberately altered its course and was carrying out an espionage mission.

FRENCH CP LEADER ON 'CARICATURE' OF KAL INCIDENT

PM130910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Unnamed PRAVDA and TASS Correspondent Report: "Bright Ideals"]

[Text] Paris, 10 Sep -- The opening ceremony for the exhibition "Our struggle for human rights and for freedom in France and throughout the world" has been held at the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee exhibition hall in the Paris suburb of La Courneuve.

The displays assign an important place to the socialist countries' gains in ensuring working people's right to work, education, and leisure.

Opening the exhibition, PCF Secretary General G. Marchais noted that the struggle for human rights is a class struggle. It has always held and continues to hold a very important place in communists' common struggle to liberate people from exploitation and oppression and create conditions for all their potential to flourish, G. Marchais stated.

The forces of international reaction and imperialism, he said, are employing vast resources to mount constant campaigns of lies and disinformation on the "human rights" theme. What is the aim of these false humanitarians whose hands are stepped in blood? It is primarily to make people forget the crimes committed by capitalism and to clear the way for new crimes. They are trying to slander socialism and to undermine the people's faith in the new social system. In brief, they are trying to sow doubt, to delude people, and ultimately to justify capitalism.

We see the essence of socialism, G. Marchais noted, in the destruction of exploitation and oppression, in social progress, in economic, scientific, and technical development with the aim of satisfying society's demands, in the improvement of the education system, in the raising of working people's cultural standard, and in the consistent improvement of their living and working conditions. The socialist world is characterized by constant efforts aimed at disarmament, the relaxation of tension, and the safeguarding of peace. In brief, the socialist system safeguards human rights in all their forms. That is why we are communists: to strive for the implementation of these ideals!

The PCF secretary general also broached the issue of the noisy anti-Soviet campaign launched by the United States over the "incident" with the South Korean aircraft which flagrantly violated the USSR state border.

He pointed out that those for whom the Soviet Union is nothing but an "empire of evil" are trying to put across a caricature of what happened. We have no illusions regarding the real aims pursued by Reagan and the forces that he represents, G. Marchais stressed. Imperialism's aggressiveness is inherent in its very nature. We are particularly worried by the continued fueling of international tension. That is why we believe that the most urgent actions must be taken to stop this progress and to follow the path of creating a climate of peace, international detente, mutual trust, and effective disarmament measures.

GREECE, TURKEY REJECTS U.S. CAMPAIGN ON KAL

LD132328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 13 Sep 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Petr Fedorov]

[Text] Washington's unsightly role in the provocation with the South Korean liner on 1 September becomes clearer and clearer. It was needed in order to create new obstacles on the way of improving the international situation. The anti-Soviet hysteria unleashed by Washington is evidence of this fact.

But not everybody, far from it, is ready to blindly follow this dangerous course. Washington's attempts, for instance, to involve the EC in the anti-Soviet actions have failed. The resolution, which contained gross attacks on our country and which pro-U.S. circles of the Common Market tried to force upon the meeting of foreign ministers of the Community in Athens, was rejected.

Greece, in its capacity as chairman of the Community, rejected the unfounded attacks on the USSR. As UPI news agency reports from Ankara, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Turkmen said on Tuesday that Turkey rejects joining any anti-Soviet sanctions.

CANADIAN CP DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT 'SANCTIONS'

LD131444 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Ottawa September 13 TASS -- Canadian Communists resolutely denounce the outrageous anti-Soviet campaign launched by the Reagan administration over the incident involving a South Korean plane which grossly violated the USSR's state border, says a statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada, circulated here.

President Reagan, the statement stresses, is seeking to use the incident to gain American public approval for his programme of nuclear arms buildup, the aim of which is to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. He is trying to torpedo the Geneva talks and deploy in Western Europe American nuclear missiles trained on the USSR. By raising the anti-Soviet rumpus, Reagan is seeking to press U.S. allies into stepping up their support for Washington's imperialist policies. He also hopes to use the airliner incident to ensure his reelection in 1984.

Facts, which have become known to the public, however, prove that it is the United States which is to blame chiefly for the loss of the South Korean plane, says the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada. It is becoming increasingly more obvious that the South Korean aircraft, which flew over the strategic regions of the Soviet Union, had been used by U.S. special services for espionage purposes.

Denouncing the Canadian Government's "sanctions", adopted under Washington pressure, the Central Executive Committee recalls that Canada refrained from any measures when an Israeli fighter shot down a Libyan passenger plane over the Sinai desert, when South African racists shot a demonstration of schoolchildren in Soweto, when the South Korean regime brutally dealt with peaceful demonstrators, killing and wounding thousands of people, when Israel staged bloodshed with U.S. blessing in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila.

MONGOLIAN SUPPORT FOR SOVIET ACTION NOTED

PM131351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Mongolian Foreign Ministry Statement: In Support of Legitimate Measures"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Sep -- The Mongolian Foreign Ministry has made a statement which points out that in the past few days a slander campaign has been deliberately mounted in the West, and particularly in the United States, over the incident involving an aircraft which flagrantly violated the USSR state border and penetrated deep into its airspace.

Mongolia believes that the measures taken by the Soviet Union to defend its vitally important state interests are legitimate. Repulsing encroachments on the inviolability of the state borders is an inalienable part of the safeguarding of any country's security, and such measures are in full accord with the generally recognized norms of international law.

It is not difficult to discover Washington's unscrupulous anti-Soviet action behind the dispatching of the South Korean aircraft with intelligence aims, the statement stresses. That is demonstrated by the slander campaign against the Soviet Union being fanned in the West. The malicious intent of the present provocation is an attempt by the United States to defame the Soviet Union and its social system, to slander the USSR's foreign policy, and to divert the world public's attention from the constructive Soviet peace initiatives put forward recently.

The U.S. authorities' provocative venture, the document says, harms the cause of peace and mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples and causes a sense of profound indignation among the world public. The irrefutable facts clearly confirm that the U.S. authorities must bear the full responsibility for the incident and its consequences.

Mongolia, the statement stresses, resolutely condemns such actions by the United States and supports the Soviet Union's legitimate and just measures in defense of its sovereignty.

'LEGAL EXPERT' ON KOREAN JET, INTERNATIONAL LAW

LD142357 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The violation of Soviet airspace by the South Korean plane Boeing 747 continues to evoke broad comment. This is what a Soviet legal expert specializing in international law, (Aleksandr Zenevich) has to say.

It is obvious that the behavior of the South Korean intruder plane conflicted with the basic principles of international and national law. The flight, with lights out, no communication with air traffic controllers and air defense aircraft, and the obvious refusal to land -- all this ran counter to the known international and national procedures. The Chicago Convention on international civil aviation, signed among other countries by the United States, binds the contracting parties not to use civil aviation for any purposes incompatible with the aims of the convention. Those who organized the flight of the Boeing 747 airliner deliberately planned its route over important strategic areas of the Soviet Union with a view to conducting a significant reconnaissance operation involving the use of a civil plane. The life of its passengers was not taken into consideration, in obvious violation of human rights.

Under Article 6 of the Chicago Convention, special permission is required for regular air navigation on the territory of a country, or through its territory. Since there was no such permission those who controlled the flight of the Boeing over Soviet territory had no reason to believe it was a foreign civil plane making a scheduled flight. The supposition that the plane accidentally deviated from the international route, which runs 500 kms away over the high seas, can practically be ruled out. Aircraft of this make have sophisticated air navigation instruments duplicating and correcting one another. What is more, there is also an emergency system.

The Chicago Convention grants any contracting party the right to establish zones closed for flights over its territory, and to demand that any intruder aircraft should land without delay. The Kuril Islands and the Island of Sakhalin are marked on all air navigation maps as restricted zones. The actions of Soviet traffic control services and air defense planes were aimed at establishing contact with the intruder aircraft. They used generally accepted international signals to inform the plane of the violation it had made and the need to land. But all these signals were ignored by the intruder aircraft. The Soviet air code and the law on the state border qualify planes that have crossed the border without permission, or committed other violations of flight regulations across the border, planes that have violated the Soviet state border. They are to be forced to land unless they obey orders from traffic control services. It should also be taken into account that the South Korean plane which was flying without identification lights and made no radio contact is similar in outline to the American RC-135 reconnaisance plane. These spy planes make regular flights along the Soviet border on the side of the sea.

All this is fresh proof that the actions of Soviet traffic control services and air defense planes were fully in keeping with the norms of international and national law.

CORRECTION OF PRESS CONFERENCE ON KAL PLANE

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Defense, Foreign Ministries Hold Press Conference" and subtitled "Intervision Carries Press Conference" that was published in the 12 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page DD 20, twelfth paragraph, line six:

...on the Kuril Islands. It had direct contacts... (substituting "It" for "I")

VICE CONSUL'S 'ESPIONAGE OPERATION' DETAILED

'Impudent Actions' Arouse 'Indignation'

PM131645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 83 First Edition p 6

[Report by V. Seregin: "Failure of One More CIA Action"]

[Text] The report published yesterday by the USSR KGB is one more confirmation of how, in stepping up their worldwide subversive work threatening the interests of peace and the peoples' security, the U.S. special services have particularly galvanized their hostile activity against the socialist states, the Soviet Union above all. Impudent lies and slander, the most sordid acts of provocation, and the fueling in the West of anti-Soviet hysteria and hostility toward the Soviet people have been brought into play. But the main objective of U.S. intelligence remains the same -- to infiltrate Soviet territory with a view to espionage, to harm the USSR's military potential, to fuel a slanderous anti-Soviet campaign everywhere, and to perpetrate acts of psychological subversion.

The CIA's tentacles reach out toward secret information, toward restricted establishments [obyekty] on Soviet territory. The U.S. special services resort to anything in order to gain access to this information and these establishments. For them there is no sovereignty of states, no universally accepted norms of interstate relations.

In full accordance with the morality of their own society, they proceed from the premise that everything can be bought and sold, that people prey on each other, and that consequently there is nothing which is unlawful. Concepts such as conscience, decency, and morality are just words for the President's television appearances, which are intended for ordinary people and for their votes at election time, nothing more.

One direction of the Reagan administration's overall course is espionage: in the military, economic, and political fields. They spy on their own people living in the United States, they spy on their allies, they spy on the socialist countries. In brief, total espionage is the basis of President Reagan's entire policy.

The incident we want to describe concerns Lon David Augustenborg, a U.S. vice consul in Leningrad, and his wife Denise Augustenborg.

Let us describe in more detail how it all happened.

The first detail of interest. In embarking on their espionage operation the Augustenborgs, pretending to be on a "country stroll," took their small daughter with them. They were counting on Soviet humaneness, on our attitude toward children.

Where was the entire Augustenborg clan really going? No, not on a walk, not to see the sights of suburban Leningrad. Their purpose was to retrieve an espionage container placed at the roadside some 40 km from Leningrad by a Soviet citizen recruited as an agent by the U.S. service and given the mission of getting hold of secret information, mostly relating to the Soviet Navy. Subsequent contacts on the USSR's territory were maintained with him by using secret hiding places and coded radio messages.

One more detail: The container was made to look like a jar wrapped in a greasy rag. The "jar" proved to hold documents containing top secret information.

Detail No 2. When the vehicle stopped by the roadside post where the container had been placed, Mr Augustenborg himself was wary of fetching it. He sent his wife. Once again a desire to divert attention with an eye to our humaneness. They know our respect for women. He himself sat behind the steering wheel with the engine running. He was later asked: Is that the way gentlemen behave? Augustenborg maintained a sullen silence.

Detail No 3. The very experienced Denise Augustenborg got out of the car with a baby blanket in her hands and, adroitly wrapping the container up in it, flung it onto the back seat of the car. She managed to spatter fuel oil on a pile of baby clothes (clearly specially prepared to cover the container) but did not manage to get into the car. She was caught red-handed.

The husband decided to flee from the responsibility and abandon his wife at the side of the road. Stepping on the gas pedal, he intended, to put it simply, to skedaddle. But he did not succeed in doing so. During interrogation Augustenborg continued to insist that he had nothing to do with what his wife was engaging in. Evidently, fear proved stronger than his feelings for his wife.

What is described here is just one of the U.S. intelligence services' dirty deeds which they try to carry out on Soviet territory. This operation was terminated by the USSR KGB.

And this example shows that, despite official protests and warnings, the American authorities are not ceasing their provocative subversive activity against our country.

Let us recall some of the espionage operations which have been terminated recently by the USSR's state security organs and which have ended in total failure for the American special services. The high vigilance of Soviet people has played a considerable role here.

U.S. intelligence agent Richard William Osborne, listed as first secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, was caught red-handed in Moscow's Filevskiy Park on 7 March during a radio transmission operation. A set of the latest high-speed intelligence equipment, designed for transmitting to the intelligence center, via satellite, espionage information encoded with the aid of a built-in electronic coding machine, was confiscated from Osborne. Osborne's notes relating to this espionage operation and fully exposing the U.S. intelligence agent also came to light.

U.S. intelligence agent L. Thomas, an attache in the U.S. Embassy's Administrative Section, was caught red-handed on 2 June in Moscow during a prearranged conspiratorial meeting with an agent. During the meeting Thomas gave the agent instructions for the retrieval of materials from the dead-drop assigned to him in Moscow's Sokolniky Park.

It was also reported that Soviet citizen A. Ivanov, engaged in espionage for the benefit of the U.S. intelligence service, was arrested by the USSR KGB, placed on trial, and sentenced to a long term of detention in 1983. There was incontrovertible proof of the involvement of a number of CIA staffers, who were in Moscow under U.S. Embassy cover, in work with this agent.

This is how they act: unscrupulously, cynically.

The Soviet public reacts with indignation to the attempts by U.S. intelligence to interfere in the peaceful life of the Soviet people; and it protests against the impudent actions by the Reagan administration, which is following a policy of enmity toward and hatred for the Soviet people, pursuing an unrestrained arms race, and pushing the world toward nuclear catastrophe.

Defending the security of their motherland and the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, the Soviet Armed Forces and state security organs will continue to rebuff resolutely the impudent attacks by the U.S. subversive services and will do everything to preserve peace on earth.

Evidence of 'Dirty Deeds' Televised

LD131942 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Failure of yet another CIA action. This is the theme of the commentary by political observer Boris Kalyagin:

Greetings, comrades. We have already broadcast the report by the USSR Committee for State Security that Lon David Augustenborg, a vice consul of the U.S. Consulate General, and his wife Denise Augustenborg were caught red-handed carrying out spying activity near Leningrad. Here are their photographs. [Video shows Augustenborg's photographs on Soviet-issued identity cards]

This couple, taking their child with them, set off out of town to the dacha of the U.S. Consulate General near Zelenogorsk, allegedly to rest there and spend their day-off there. In fact, the aim of their trip was quite different. They were to carry out a secret operation carefully planned by the U.S. CIA: to pick up a container placed by an agent of U.S. intelligence at the side of the road at the 40th kilometer out from Leningrad. It was at this spot, near a lamp-post, that the espionage container lay. It was a jar wrapped in a dirty, oily rag. It contained documents with secret data. It was here that the American diplomats' car stopped. [Video shows monochrome photograph of the place near a lamp-post.]

Mr Augustenborg did not dare to go for the packet, himself; he stayed at the wheel. His wife got out with a child's little blanket and apparently accidentally dropped it on the ground, covering the container which was at that spot. A few seconds later she adroitly picked it up together with the espionage package. She even managed to put it into the car before she was detained. Here is the little blanket. It still has the dirty oil marks from the packaging. [Video shows photograph of small blanket with oil stains]

And what about her husband, Mr Augustenborg? He decided to abandon his wife and make a run for it. Naturally, he did not succeed in spite of an attempt to resist the State Security officials.

Subsequently, the Augustenborg couple tried to deny everything. They said they had not taken the packet and even the little blanket did not belong to them, and their car stopped at the side of the road purely by chance. But is this so? No. It was far from accidental that the U.S. vice consul, in reality a U.S. intelligence agent, was in that place.

He and his wife were acting in accordance with instructions specially prepared in the CIA headquarters. Here they are, the instructions, found on the U.S. agent. [Video shows photograph of typewritten instructions in Russian] They set out in detail the whole procedure for placing and picking up the espionage container. Even sketches are included in the instructions to ensure complete clarity. [Video shows photographs of detailed drawing of place where container was to be picked up]

U.S. intelligence handed over to its agent a whole kit of espionage material. You can see it on the photograph: tables with codes for encoding and decoding reports; capsules to reveal messages in invisible ink; and money. [video shows photographs of all these items] The agent was set tasks. They include more than 100 questions and instructions. The chiefs across the ocean demanded, for example, that the agent should draw up lists of all enterprises and institutions that he visited, that he should name all of his acquaintances, friends, and colleagues, and point out what sort of information he could obtain from them. They were interested not only in the names and posts of his colleagues but also the position of their offices and even their desks.

The agent was to send his intelligence information to the United States by mail. Envelopes were prepared for him in advance. Innocent texts of letters were also prepared which were allegedly being sent to the United States by foreigners visiting the USSR. Encoded espionage reports were to be written on the reverse side of the letter pages.

Two U.S. citizens have been detained. They will have to leave the USSR. But is it only the Augustenborg couple who are involved in espionage? What we have told you about is only one of the operations which the U.S. special services try to carry out in our country under the cover of the United States' diplomatic representations. The organs of state security of the USSR have put a stop to many such attempts.

Espionage activity has become one of the basic directions of the Reagan administration's policy. Washington is not disturbed by the fact that provocative secret operations lead to an increase in tension, undermine trust among states. It is probably useless to appeal to the moral principles of those who direct the work of the CIA. But it is necessary for people to know the truth about the dirty deeds of U.S. intelligence.

EVENTS OF DPRK 35TH ANNIVERSARY NOTED

Demichev Meets Kim Il-song

LD110936 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 83 p 4 Morning Edition

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep -- Today [TASS Report: "Delegation Received"] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party, president of the DPRK, has received a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture. The delegation has been taking part in festivities to mark the 35th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK.

In this conversation, issues concerning Soviet-Korean relations and a number of international problems of mutual interest were broached. Particular attention was devoted to the situation in the Far East.

A mutual desire for the further deepening of cooperation between the two parties and states were expressed. The talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. Taking part was Ho Tam, candidate member of the workers party of Korea Central Committee Politburo, deputy premier of the Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister.

7 Sep Ceremonial Meeting

PM091444 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Korean People's Holiday?"]

[Text] The September 1948 declaration of the first genuinely independent and democratic worker and peasant state on Korean soil was an outstanding historic event in the life of the Korean people. This was mentioned at a 7 September ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the 35th anniversary of the DPRK's formation.

In the presidium were V. V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V. I . Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K. A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; military leaders; and representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations. Also here was a delegation from the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society led by DPRK Communications Minister Kim Yong-chae, who is chairman of the society's Central Board.

The speaker, N. N. Tarasov, USSR minister and chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, noted that in the years that have elapsed the DPRK's working people, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, have brought about deep socioeconomic changes and have laid a firm foundation for the socialist reconstruction of society.

"The socialist countries' unity of action," the speaker said, "assumes special importance and topicality in connection with the Far East situation, where tension persists and is even intensifying. The recent flight by the South Korean plane, which repeatedly and openly [otkrovenno] violated the Soviet state's border, is yet another link in the chain of provocations which Washington is undertaking with the clear intention of charging international tension to the limit."

Kwon Hiu-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, spoke in his speech of the struggle of the DPRK's working people to implement the tasks of socialist building mapped out by the Sixth Worker's Party of Korea Congress, and to secure the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the independent, peaceful unification of the motherland.

The speaker pointed out that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the DPRK and the USSR, which arose on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been continuously strengthened and developed following the formation of the DPRK within the common struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism. He emphasized that the DPRK is sincerely delighted at the Soviet people's successes in building communism.

The ambassador expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Union for its solidarity with and support for the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful unification of the motherland.

35th Anniversary Greetings

PM091007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Worker's Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council:

On the occasion of the Korean people's national holiday -- the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK -- the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers send to you and, through you, to the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administration Council, and the entire Korean people cordial congratulations on behalf of the Soviet people.

Korea's working people, who had struggled for a long time against the colonial yoke, utilized the favorable opportunities which had taken shape as a result of the country's liberation by the Soviet Army to create in September 1948 the first worker-peasant state in their history. The formation of the DPRK was an outstanding event in the life of the Korean people and opened up broad prospects before them for fundamental socialist transformations.

Under the WPK's leadership over the past 35 years the Korean people have defended their state's freedom and independence in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive intrigues and achieved successes in developing the economy and in promoting science and culture. The DPRK working people are now working enthusiastically to fulfill the national economic and social tasks advanced by the Sixth WPK Congress.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK are linked by traditional friendship which has stood the test of time. Our relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and sealed by the friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance treaty, are developing beneficially, in accordance with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples.

Today the tense situation taking shape in the Far East, as well as in other parts of the world, as a result of the intensified militarist activeness of the imperialism of the United States and its allies cannot fail to give rise to concern. Under these conditions the unity of our actions and the cohesion of all socialist states in the struggle against the threat of war and for peace and the peoples' security assume great significance.

On the day of the great national holiday we wish you and the entire fraternal Korean people new successes in building socialism and in the struggle for the country's peaceful unification.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

Trade Unionist Greeted

SK121030 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions has sent fraternal congratulations and warm greetings to the trade unions and all the working people of the DPRK in the name of Soviet workers, kolkhozes, people, and intellectuals.

Expressed in the message of congratulations was the firm conviction that further strengthening and development of the fraternal friendship and cooperative relations between the Soviet trade unions and those of the DPRK, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is in the interests of our two peoples and that it corresponds to strengthening the cooperative system of the socialist countries and to the goals of the collective bodies against the imperialist and reactionary forces in the Far East and in the world.

Cable From Ustinov

PM121343 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces:

Dear Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and all fighting men of the Korean People's Army congratulations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK.

During the years of socialist building the Korean people, led by the Worker's Party of Korea, have brought about radical social transformations and achieved considerable successes in developing the economy, science, and culture.

Soviet fighting men and all Soviet people hail the achievements of the fraternal Korean people in building socialism, and relate to their struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the motherland with a feeling of international solidarity.

On the day of the national holiday I wish the personnel of the Korean People's Army further successes in combat and political training and in strengthening the DPRK's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Demichev Visits Hamhung

LD111511 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, which is taking part in the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK, visited the city of Hamhung, a major industrial and cultural center on the eastern coast of the country. The guests became acquainted with the leading enterprise of the city -- the 8 February Vinylon works. A meeting held at the works was addressed by Comrade Demichev. On the same day the Soviet party and government delegation returned to Pyongyang.

Rally at Pyongyang

PM131139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "On Occasion of 35th Anniversary"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Sep -- A mass demonstration of working people was held here today to mark the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK. On the rostrum were Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Worker's Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK president, and other leaders of the WPK and the government. Among the foreign guests was a Soviet party and government delegation led by P. N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

The demonstration took place against the background of the Korean people's determination to fight for peace and socialism and strengthen their unity and cohesion with the peoples of the socialist countries and with all the world's progressive forces.

'DPRK Film Week' in Moscow

SK130345 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The week of Korean film will begin today in Moscow in accordance with an agreement for cultural exchanges between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. This week has been organized on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. During this period, the films "Wolmi Island," "We Met Each Other on a Ship for Overseas Service," "The Captains of Two Fishing Boats," and "The Forest Palpitates" will be shown.

August 1945 Recalled

LD082358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] Tomorrow, 9 September, the Korean people marks its national holiday -- the 35th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK. First a little history. Let us briefly recall what preceded the formation of the workers' and peasants' state on Korean territory.

August 1945: The victorious Soviet Army liberates Korea from the Japanese invaders. Thirty-six terrible years of Japanese occupation came to an end, during which the Koreans were even forbidden to speak their native language. The rout of the Japanese created the necessary conditions for the building of a new society on Korean territory.

Let us also recall the political collisions of those years. The Potsdam conference. An agreement was reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on the demarcation of zones of military responsibility along the 38th parallel. A joint military commission was also created. But in September 1947 the United States spoiled its work, and in May of the following year it conducted separate elections in the south of the peninsula. South of the 38th parallel a puppet state was formed -- the Republic of Korea, headed by the not unknown Syngman Rhee. In the conditions that had arisen, the country's democratic forces conducted elections -- both in the north and the south -- to the Korean Supreme People's Assembly. The very first session of that representative organ, on 9 September 1948, proclaimed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pay attention here, comrades, to one notable fact. The Soviet Union, which was the first to establish diplomatic relations with DPRK, withdrew its forces to the north of the 38th parallel by the end of 1948. To the south, the U.S. troops continued to occupy their positions, and they are continuing to do so to the present day. It was precisely with their support that the Syngman Rhee regime unleashed the bloodthirsty war that lasted until the middle of 1953. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries unreservedly sided with the DPRK and provided it with essential economic, moral-political and military aid.

During the years of the restoration of the national economy, which had been destroyed by war, our country was also alongside its Korean brothers. During the post-war period 59 major national economic projects were restored, built or extended in People's Korea with the assistance of the Soviet Union. Our relations are developing on the solid basis of a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party radical democratic transformations have been implemented in the country, a solid foundation for the national economy has been created. The DPRK is today a socialist, industrial state -- one of Asia's industrially developed states.

One should dwell in particular on DPRK foreign policy, for the working people of the DPRK are building socialism in the complex conditions of the country's division, which was caused by imperialist interference in its affairs. The agreement on a truce in Korea was signed 30 years ago, but the tension on the peninsula is not weakening. The policy of the reactionary Seoul clique of Chon Tu-hwan toward the north is openly provocative and aggressive. The further strengthening of the U.S.-South Korean military-strategic alliance, which took shape with the coming to power of the Reagan administration in the United States, creates a serious threat to peace and security in the Far East. The DPRK government and public have repeatedly made proposals to the south to unite the country peacefully and democratically. However, the Seoul regime has rejected all these initiatives. It was only in 1972 that the first contacts took place between representatives of Pyongyang and Seoul, and a joint north-south statement was agreed upon, defining the principles for the peaceful reunification of Korea by the Korean people themselves and without interference from outside. However the Seoul side later broke off the talks. All attempts to resume them have been unsuccessful, despite the advancement of new and constructive proposals by the DPRK.

It must be said that the main factor obstructing a just solution of the Korean problem is the continuing presence of U.S. troops in the south of the peninsula.

Washington regards South Korea as a bridgehead for the implementation of its imperialist strategy in the Far East, and reuniting Korea on a peaceful and democratic basis does not have a place in its plans. This is why the socialist countries and the peace-loving public of the whole world are demanding the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops, the elimination of the U.S. bases on the Korean peninsula and the cessation of imperialist interference in the affairs of the Korean people. This is the main guarantee of a peaceful and democratic future for Korea.

Friendship Society Meets

SK131257 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the working people in Moscow, the capital of the USSR, was held on 10 September to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. A station reporter reported on this meeting as follows: The meeting, where the flags of the DPRK and the Soviet Union were respectfully hung, was attended by representatives from social circles in Moscow and activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

Present on the rostrum were Comrade Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee of the CPSU; Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Khalilov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; other party and state leaders; Komsomol leaders; and representatives of public organizations.

A Korean-Soviet friendship association delegation led by Comrade Kim Yong-Chae, member of the WPK Central Committee, Minister of Communications of the DPRK Government, and chairman of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association; and Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, were present at the meeting.

Comrade Tarasov, chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and minister of the light industry of the USSR, made a speech at the meeting. He said: [begin brief recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] The founding of the DPRK 35 years ago was a historic event in the Korean people's protracted and arduous struggle for national liberation. The Soviet people and the Korean people's friends in foreign countries commemorate this significant day. The founding of the DPRK was a victory in firmly deepening the international position of socialism in the Far East and a great contribution to peace and security in Asia. [end recording]

Saying that the Korean people have established a firm foundation for social reforms by implementing new social and economic development plans under the close cooperation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the speaker continued: The cohesion and unity of socialist countries have special importance in the present tense situation in the Far East.

In conclusion, the speaker once again extended congratulations to the Korean friends on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and wished them new success in their struggle for socialist construction.

Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, spoke next. [begin recording] Today our people greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the glorious fatherland, with great national dignity and honor.

I first express deep thanks for arranging this meeting commemorating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, for inviting us here, and for the warm speech by Comrade Tarasov just addressed to our party and people.

I also take this opportunity to extend our people's warm greetings to the fraternal Soviet people. [end recording]

At the meeting Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong also spoke of the Korean people's struggle to implement the tasks set forth at the Sixth WPK Congress and their struggle to make U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Kim Il-song Anniversary Address

PM131655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Kim Il-song Speech"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep -- Speaking in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK's formation, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and DPRK president, dwelt on the successes which the Republic had achieved over the past years.

At the present time the working people thoughout the whole country are persistently waging a struggle to fulfill the long-term economic construction tasks laid down for the eighties at the Sixth WPK congress. The fulfillment of these tasks will lead to further strengthening of the material and technical base and an increase in the population's material and cultural standard of living.

Speaking about the tasks of reuniting the country on the basis of a confederation of North and South, the speaker pointed out that the American imperialists who have occupied South Korea and have been pursuing a policy of dividing the nation are to blame for national aspirations of reuniting the motherland still remaining unrealized. The American imperialists have turned South Korea into their colony and an aggressive military base. They have persistently concerned themselves with subversive activity aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea. In order to reunite the country it is necessary to do away with the American imperialists' military presence in South Korea and reduce the tension which has arisen as a result of the inflammatory actions of America and its minions.

The WPK Central Committee general secretary and DPRK president expressed his profound gratitude to the governments, political parties, and public organizations of socialist countries, nonaligned states, and all progressive forces for the vigorous support which they have shown the Korean people in building socialism and in the struggle for peaceful unification of the motherland.

Delegation Returns

PM141209 PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, returned to Moscow from Pyongyang 13 September. It participated in the celebrations for the 35th anniversary of the DPRK's formation at the invitation of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and the DPRK Government.

The delegation comprised A.G. Melnikov, first secretary of Tomsk CPSU Obkom, A.S. Sviridov, deputy chairman of Moscow Oblispolkom, and N.M. Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK.

The delegation was met at the airport by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control committee, O.B. Rakhmanin and N.N. Tarasov, members of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

The welcoming party included Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK Ambassador to the USSR.

USTINOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

LD131803 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister, today received a delegation of Hungarian political workers led by Lieutenant General Karpati, head of the main political directorate of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic.

A warm and friendly conversation took place in the course of which there was discussion of questions of mutual interest.

ZAGLADIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRAGUE

LD131319 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the International Department of the Party Central Committee, left Moscow for Prague today. It will take part in a session of the editorial council of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA and other jubilee arrangements.

COMPARISON ON BULGARIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

Comparison of the item entitled "Bulgarian Envoy's Reception," published on page F 2 of the Eastern Europe section of the 12 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report entitled "Devoted to the Anniversary," published in the 11 September Moscow PRAVDA first edition in Russian, reveals that the reception was also attended by N.N. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

LARGER U.S. ROLE TO 'AGGRAVATE' LEBANON CONFLICT

LD132229 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 13 TASS -- The United States has made one more step along the lines of escalating its armed intervention in the affairs of Lebanon. It comes from a White House statement that henceforth the commanders of Marine units stationed in Lebanon no longer have to coordinate their actions with Washington in ordering aircraft carrier-based planes to bomb different targets in Beirut and its suburbs.

This in effect means that the USA has decided to begin full-scale combat operations in Lebanon which will sharply aggravate the conflict in that country.

According to White House statement, fighter-bombers stationed aboard the Eisenhower aircraft carrier, cruising off the coast of Lebanon, will be brought into action on the slightest of pretexts, allegedly for protecting U.S. Marines and armed contingents of other countries from among the so-called multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

SHAMIR TO SUSTAIN 'ERA OF TERRORIST RULERS'

LD140034 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1905 GMT 12 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The attempts by Begin's successor to leadership of the Herut party, Shamir, to preserve the old ruling coalition and to form a government on that basis have so far been unsuccessful. In connection with this, Begin has again deferred officially, tendering his resignation to the president of Israel. Disputes have arisen between members of the ruling Likud bloc over the economic problems that Israel is experiencing, and over the role that Sharon, former defense minister and one of the guilty parties responsible for the slaughter of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps, should play in a future government.

Begin has left his successor quite a sorry economic heritage. Israel's economy is in a situation of crisis. The rate in the growth of inflation is reaching 125 percent; foreign debt has exceeded $21 billion; and the budget deficit is $2 billion. To try to make ends meet, the government plans to increase taxes and to reduce social spending, actions which have brought objections from the Tami party, a member of the coalition. Protests from individual participants have greeted Shamir's decision to give General Sharon the post of chairman of the ministerial committee on Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan. The purpose of this appointment is obvious -- to speed up and expand even more the creation of Israeli settlements, while simultaneously squeezing out the Arab residents, seizing their lands, and preparing conditions for the complete annexation of this Palestinian territory.

As is known, the Camp David deal -- worked out in Washington and Tel Aviv -- mentioned the Palestinians right to some curtailed autonomy. Now it is more and more evident that Israel's rulers, with the blessing of their patrons across the ocean, view this stipulation purely as a cover for their expansionist plans. It appears that Shamir's stand is close to the views of the extremist Tehiya party, which is also a member of the ruling Likud bloc. Tehiya openly opposes the idea of autonomy for the Arabs on the West Bank. Its leader, Yuval Ne'eman, is a supporter for the immediate annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan and of southern Lebanon in the future.

According to his scenario, Palestinians living there could be offered Israel citizenship; but they would first have to learn the Hebrew language, become thoroughly familiar with Israeli history, and take an oath of loyalty to the Israeli stage. Since the Palestinians will not do this, they would be forced to emigrate.

Verbally, official Tel Aviv disowns these plans. However, in practice it is conducting matters geared toward implementing them.

One of the French newspapers has called Shamir a repentant terrorist. Well, Shamir's terrorist past is well known. Together with Begin, he was one of the leaders of the extremist Irgun organization. This group was responsible for quite a lot of bloody deeds, such as the attack on the Arab village Dayr Yasin, the blowing up of the Star of David Hotel, and the explosion of a bomb in the central market of Jaffa, organized by Shamir. Shamir left the Irgun organization in order to form his own terrorist group, Stern, which was even more extremist than Begin's. And later, even when Shamir had taken up the respectable post of minister of foreign affairs, he acted from an extremely rightwing position, earning the reputation of a super-hawk. He was even against the Camp David deal, since he did not want to give the Sinai desert back to Egypt. So what is there to say about the land on the West Bank of the Jordan.

According to the Kuwait paper AR-RA'Y aL-'AMM, Shamir does not understand any policy other than one implemented by means of violence and murders. He will, the paper thinks, strive to undertake fresh invasions in order to expand Israel's frontiers in the direction of the Euphrates, toward Syria.

So Shamir has hardly repented of his past deeds. Rather, the Saudi paper AR-RIYAD is right in stating that the era of terrorist rulers continues in Israel.

U.S. MILITARY ESCALATION IN LEBANON ASSAILED

Lebanese CP Leader Comments

LD140022 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Pentagon has officially announced that new units of the U.S. Marines, amounting to 2,000 men, have arrived off the coast of Lebanon. Altogether 14 American warships, including operational formations headed by the aircraft carrier Eisenhower, are concentrated here. Here is Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party:

[Begin video recording; as-Samad speaks in Arabic with superimposed translation] Events in Lebanon are becoming ever more dangerous following the escalation of military activities. The fate of the Lebanese people is threatened, as is its freedom and independence. This is the direct result of the Israeli aggression and the increasing intervention by the United States and its NATO allies. Having carried out the so-called redeployment of its troops, Israel is now feverishly reinforcing its occupation of the South of Lebanon. New military bases are being hurriedly built there and a bridgehead is being created for an attack on Syria. At the same time the United States is intensifying its military interference on the side of the Phalangist forces. American troops have gone over to full-scale military actions against the national progressive forces. They open fire with machine guns and mortars against residential districts of Beirut and carry out artillery firing upon mountainous regions of Lebanon from the ships of the Sixth Fleet.

Both the United States and Israel, supporting the rightwing detachments, are provoking clashes between the communities. It is perfectly clear that the American contingent, which makes up the basis of the multinational forces, is in Lebanon not to maintain peace, as they assert in the White House. What did they do to prevent the carnage in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila?

The blood of the Lebanese who have been killed is on their consciences. We demand the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops and the annulment of the capitulationist and unequal agreement with Israel. This is the basic condition for ensuring peace and quiet on our soil and for restoring national agreement. The Lebanese Communist Party is waging a struggle to unite all progressive national forces to oppose the American-Israeli plot. We are in favor of working out the kind of agreement which would ensure political independence and sovereignty for Lebanon.

'Tragic Events' Deplored

PM141157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Rafail Moseyev "Commentator's Column": "Stepping Up Interference"]

[Text] Beirut -- Donning the raiment of a "peacemaker" in vain, Washington, despite protests from the Arab world, is stepping up pressure on Lebanon and extending military interference in that country's internal affairs. Yesterday the residents of the Lebanese capital witnessed the appearance of three more warships under the American flag off Beirut. Joining up with the ships of the U.S. 6th fleet which have been here since the summer of last year, they have brought 2,000 more Marines to Lebanon.

As is known, Washington, fanning the internal political conflict in Lebanon, has actively joined in the military operations and is grossly interfering in Lebanese events. The American military has repeatedly shelled Muslim regions with heavy artillery. USAF aircraft and helicopters are constantly overflying the Lebanese capital and mountain regions, bombing Druze villages.

The new American subunits that are arriving, so news agencies report, are supplied with tanks, infantry and artillery combat vehicles, antitank missiles, and helicopters. The haste with which the Pentagon has sent the additional punitive forces to Lebanon and the nature of their arms, commentators here point out, graphically attest to the White House's intentions of stepping up American involvement to combat operations against the population, which is standing up for the country's indepdnence with gun in hand, resolutely rejecting the American-Israeli diktat, and seeking to abolish the shackling Lebanese-Israeli "peace agreement."

Noting the extremely dangerous nature of the escalation of American interference in the Lebanese crisis, many observers here recall that in August last year President Reagan gave a hypocritical assurance that American soldiers would not participate in military operations against the Lebanese and that the Marines would not stay on Lebanese soil for more than 1 month.

The tragic events which have developed, in the course of which hundreds of totally innocent people are dying and cities and villages are being destroyed, attest to the result of those false statements by the head of the White House. Beirut newspapers point out that the situation in the country is continuing to worsen as a result of the American-Israeli intervention. Bloody battles have continued in the Lebanese mountains over the past 24 hours.

The wide-scale interference by the United States and its NATO allies in Lebanon is causing growing alarm among the peoples of the Near East. The aggressive actions pose a threat to peace and security in the region.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN LIBYA, LEBANON ATTACKED

LD101637 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Aleksandr Timoshkin's weekly talk]

[Text] Good evening ladies and gentlemen. Reagan's administration and some West European circles that obey it, are continuing to renew the anti-Soviet hysteria concerning the incident of the violating South Korean aircraft. Washington is trying to exploit this dirty [word indistinct] to attack the Soviet Union in front the international public, and claim [words indistinct] as a political capital. But both aims cannot be achieved, in my opinion. I will try [words indistinct].

Every country in the world and every [word indistinct] person have their rights and duties. These are well established bases for the human life on earch since ancient times, especially in the current stage of [word indistinct] development of science and [word indistinct] which made our earth very large and [word indistinct]. But Washington does not recognize any rights except its own, and leaves the duties for all the other countries and peoples. At the same time, Washington considers that the duties of all those on the earth's surface include the submission to the American force and will. Washington considers any disobedience to its orders as a crime which deserves immediate punishment. Why? Because, as Washington says, this is demanded by the necessities of defending U.S. security. As for the domain of the U.S. security, Washington practically considers it as the whole world without exception. Gentlemen, I would like to draw your attention to only a few examples which categorically indicate the way the United States uses [words indistinct] and disregarding all the international laws to guarantee its security even in those areas of the world which are far from the American borders [words indistinct] and disregarding all the international laws to guarantee its security even in those areas of the world which are far from the American borders [words indistinct], bearing in mind that it acts without 1 moment's hesitation.

In 1981 the U.S. 6th fleet was sent to the Libyan shores, at the area of the Gulf of Sidra, which is inside the Jamahiriyah's territories [yadkhulufi umqaradi al-Jamahiriyah] Naturally, the Libyan military aircrafts took off to defend the country against the possibility of attacks by the American [word indistinct]. But the Jamahiriyah's completely legitimate action was not at all liked by [word indistinct] and two Libyan aircrafts were shot down without any warning. Washington, at that time, considered this action of piracy as legitimate self-defense. Another example: Washington is not at all happy that the Lebanese patriotic forces do not accept the agreement held with Israel and forced by the United States. So, the White House thinks that the Lebanese patriots must be punished. So, the U.S. Marines are firing their guns, mortars and aircraft at those areas of Lebanon in which the patriotic forces work. The matter does not end at this, but Reagan announces that the American soldiers might, in the future, act with an increased force or with more effectiveness, and according to all the dimensions which might be seen necessary by the Pentagon to guarantee the national security of the United States and [word indistinct] its principal assistant in the crimes, the Zionist Israel.

Finally, gentlemen, Washington, under any circumstances, was not able to force the sovereign Syria to submit to the American-Israeli will, neither through the shuttle diplomacy nor through any kind of [word indistinct] Then Reagan directed a final warning to Syria: Either you submit or you can only blame yourself. But where is the legitimate right of the Jamahiriyah or Syria in guaranteeing their security? The United States, through its barefaced arrogant actions, wants to crush this sacred right of those two sovereign Arab countries.

But the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Syria, as you know, gentlemen, are firmly defending their right to security against the imperialist and Zionist aggressions. And this is exactly what the Soviet Union has done, is doing and will keep doing, by practicing its proven right in guaranteeing its national security.

Thank you and good bye.

RECENT IRANIAN-PAKISTANI TALKS REVIEWED

NC130921 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Station commentary by Igor Sheftunov from "The World Today" program]

[Excerpts] Pakistani Minister of Finance, Commerce, Planning and Provincial Cooperation Ghulan Ishaq Khan ended his visit to Iran. Our commentator, Igor Sheftunov, writes on the occasion: During the meetings and talks between the Pakistani guest and the Iranian officials it was stressed that both sides wish to expand bilateral cooperation and that allegedly this cooperation should help implement the "neither East nor West" policy. But as you know, for the past (?2) years Ziaul Haq's military regime has adopted a flagrant pro-U.S. policy and is acually playing the role of gendarme in Southwest Asia.

When Pakistani officials tried (?2) years ago to receive aid from Iran, a special press conference was organized in Tehran during which Iranian officials strongly condemned Ziaul Haq's moving in tow with the United States. It was said at the news conference that instead of building military bases and signing military agreements with the United States, Pakistan should direct its attention to the situation of its people. Ziaul Haq's government answered these remarks by signing new military agreements with the United States -- agreements which enhanced Pakistan's role as a U.S. gendarme.

Now a delegation consisting of representatives of Pakistan's regime headed by cabinet minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan went to Iran in order to gain support for its struggles against the people of its own country. The delegation was warmly welcomed by Iranian officials. Tehran announced its agreement to extend the repayment period for a $58-million loan which the dead shah had extended to Islamabad.

During Ghulam Ishaq Khan's visit to Iran, agreement was reached on the expansion of cooperation in various spheres. The remarks alleging that this cooperation will take place within a framework of a "neither East nor West" policy can be only described as hypocrisy because foreign aid helps to strengthen the bases of Ziaul Haq's military regime -- a regime that is pursuing an antipopular pro-U.S. policy.

USTINOV ACTIVITIES IN SEVASTOPOL DETAILED

AU091816 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1645 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] A solemn session of the Sevastopol Gorkom and the city soviet of people's deputies, representatives of the city's working people, seamen of the Red Banner Order-decorated Black Sea Fleet, and the garrison soldiers was held on 9 September on the occasion of presenting the October Revolution Order to the city. This award was conferred for the revolutionary and combat services of the city's working people, for their share inconsolidating the country's economic and defense potential, and on the 200th anniversary of the founding of the city.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, warmly received by the audience, delivered a speech at the session. He read the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarding Sevastopol with the October Revolution Order and, to the stormy applause of the audience, pinned the award on the city banner.

The speakers at the session were: Chernichkin, Sevastopol Gorkom first secretary; Makarenko, Crimean Obkom first secretary; Hero of Socialist Labor (Rebrov), complex brigade leader of Building Administration No. 42 in the Sevastopol construction trust; Vice Admiral Kalinin, commander of the Red Banner Order-decorated Black Sea Fleet; (Kaivina), gorkom secretary during the defense of Sevastopol in 1941-42.

The participants in the solemn meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet of Ministers, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

While in Sevastopol, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov visited the Lenin tool-building plant and inspected the Ordzhonikidze Sea Plant production association. The USSR minister of defense also inspected the Higher Naval Engineering School and the Slava missile cruiser, and addressed the (?Slava crew).

Comrade Ustinov laid flowers at the Lenin monument and at the monument commemorating the heroic defense of Sevastopol of 1941-42. He also saw the exhibition -- the Storm of Sapun Hill on 7 May 1944 -- laid a wreath at the monument to the heroic liberators, and saw the panorama -- the Defense of Sevastopol in 1854-55.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov then met city and oblast party and administrative workers.

GRISHIN ATTENDS KOMSOMOL, COLLECTIVES MEETING

LD140046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Today, a meeting of the party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol aktiv of Moscow was held jointly with representatives of workers collectives. According to the results of all-Russian socialist competition for best urban amenity work in the first half of the year, the capital has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU.

Taking part in the work of the meeting was Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow City Committee of the CPSU.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISIONS ON TRADE, ENERGY

LD061305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision on measures to improve trade, implement the plan for retail trade turnover, and increase the production and improve the quality of consumer goods.

Among the substantial shortcomings mentioned in the document are the poor quality of products which is the reason for low demand for them from the population. The trade system does not have effective influence on drawing up production plans for the range of goods. Shops accept low-quality goods and pile up stock which is difficult to sell. The new decision taken by the government of our country is directed precisely at eliminating these shortcomings.

In addition, a decision was adopted pointing out the need to speed up and improve the production of eyeglasses and other glass optical products.

Measures have also been drawn up directed at improving the efficiency of the fuel-and-energy economy of cities and other population centers. The documents are being published in IZVESTIYA.

CSA REVIEWS 8-MONTH PRODUCTION FIGURES

LD131909 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reviewed the results of the work of the country's industry over the past 8 months. Overall volume of production compared with January-August of last year has risen by 4 percent. Productivity of labor has increased by 3.4 percent. The plan for the 8 months for marketing of the country's industrial output was fulfilled by 102 percent. All industrial ministries and union republics coped with the tasks for volume of output. Plans for extracting oil and gas condensate and coal, and producing mineral fertilizers, many machines, and pieces of equipment were overfulfilled. At the same time, associations and enterprises of a number of ministries permitted a lagging behind in August for overall volume of output and production of major products.

RSFSR FODDER HARVEST PROGRESS REVIEWED

PM120941 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

["Agricultural Review" prepared by RSFSR Agriculture Ministry workers: "From the Fall Field"]

[Text] According to data of the Central Statistical Administration, by 5 September RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes had cut natural and sown grasses in the republic on an area of 36.6 million hectares, which is 90.5 percent of the plan. Some 35.1 million metric tons of hay, 33.6 million metric tons of haylage, 57.2 million metric tons of silage, and 4.1 million metric tons of artificially dehydrated green fodder have been laid in. In fodder unit equivalent this is 46.8 million metric tons, or 10.6 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock, which is 68 percent of the plan.

In comparison with the same date last year, there are now 8.2 million metric tons more units of fodder.

Fall is approaching, the height of the haymaking season is over, but fodder reserves have still not been exhausted. It is necessary simply to be skillful and thrifty as regards everything which may be used to feed livestock. The Lenin Kolkhoz, Mikhaylovskiy Rayon, Ryazan Oblast, for instance, set itself the target of laying in 3 metric tons of mixed silage per sow, and more than half this target has been reached. Silage is being made primarily from small potatoes, with clover, grain waste, sunflower green matter, and whey added.

Many farms in Bryansk, Tula, Kursk, and Lipetsk Oblasts are also striving to make use of every possibility to procure fodder. The selkhozkhimiya associations here have created special detachments to treat the straw which has been stacked and taken to winter storage sites with anhydrous ammonia, which prevents spoiling and doubles its nutrient value.

Concerning the fulfillment of the plan for fodder procurement (in fodder units) by oblasts and autonomous republics as a whole, the following areas are in the lead: the Karelian ASSR, and Vladimir, Ivanovo, Kalinin, Yaroslavl, Vologda, Leningrad, and Kostroma Oblasts.

They have fulfilled the plan by 76 percent or more, but it cannot be said even of these areas that the livestock has been ensured a well-fed wintering period. It will not be easy to finish gathering the remaining percentage. It is all the more surprising that half the straw is still lying on the fields in ricks on most kolkhozes and sovkhozes: The rains will come and its quality and nutrient value will be lost. The example of the leading Ryazan Oblast farms is still not being used broadly enough, and there is still too little mixed silage. There are still also grasses, especially in meadows, but most farms, unfortunately, are in a hurry to lay up their mowing machines.

The harvesting of corn green matter has now been started everywhere, and this will very rapidly introduce great changes into the figures, for corn is one of the most important fodder sources for the southerner. Taking this into account, we would like to cite Saratov Oblast as an example. Here, they have made two cuts from every sowing of perennial grasses. The mowing machines are now being taken out onto the irrigated land for the third time. This had made it possible to procure for the first time more than 1 million metric tons of high-quality hay. The Saratov Oblast farmers have only just begun to harvest the corn -- they retarded it specially so as to obtain full-value cobs. Now it is being ensiled together with the aftermath of perennial grasses, grain waste, beet foliage, and haulms.

The following areas are lagging in fulfilling the plan for fodder procurement (in fodder units): Volgograd, Kurgan, Omsk, Irkutsk, and Chita Oblasts, and the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR.

In East Siberia the weather has been unfavorable, but there is also insufficient organization and persistence in the struggle against the difficulties on the part of feed procurement workers. In Irkutsk Oblast, for instance, equipment is frequently going out of action, but there is no repair and servicing organized in the field. The organization of work in feed procurement teams and links suffers from many shortcomings, and all-weather methods making it possible to lay in feed even in bad weather are being poorly assimilated.

The leaders of many farms where the pace of feed procurement has fallen sharply now often cite the shortage of transport. Yet it is still being used poorly. On one of the best farms of Tula Oblast -- the Lenin kolkhoz, Nomoskovskiy Rayon -- specialists have decided to verify using mathematicoeconomic methods whether it is possible to make more effective use of machines to transfer corn green matter to the silage trenches. It did prove to be possible: The volumes of shipments in kilometer-tons were reduced by one-third. And this on a farm where they are generally able to keep track of expenditure.

Let us recall in conclusion that, as well as procuring feed for their own needs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must deliver hay and vitamin grass meal to state resources. Novgorod, Pskov, Lipetsk, Kaliningrad, Kostroma, and Yaroslavl Oblasts fulfilled the delivery plans in good time, while Volgograd, Kuybyshev, Kurgan, Bryansk, and Orel Oblasts and the Bashkir ASSR are violating state plan discipline.

MOSCOW CITES FAVORABLE CSA STATISTICS ON GRAIN

LD111654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Lithuanian SSR agricultural workers have overfulfilled their socialist pledges in the sale of grain to the state. The country's granaries have received 410,000 tons of grain from kolkhozes and sovkhozes. PLans for the procurement of wheat and pulse crops have been overfulfilled. The republic's farms have fully secured the required seeds for spring and winter crops.

Chuvash ASSR agricultural workers have fulfilled socialist pledges for the sale of grain and provided 253,000 tons. The plan for procurement of wheat has been overfulfilled. The plan for the sale of pulse crops has not been fulfilled. Farms are fully provided with seeds for next year's harvest. The sale of buckwheat to the state is continuing.

These news items have been received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA].

USTINOV ADDRESSES SEVASTOPOL NAVY CREW

PM130948 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[Unnamed correspondent report: "Meetings with Sailors"]

[Text] Sevastopol, 9 Sep -- Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who is on a visit here, has been to the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet missile cruiser Slava. He looked over the ship, saw combat stations, talked with sailors, and expressed an interest in their successes, combat and political training, and living and everyday conditions.

On the deck of the cruiser, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, who was warmly greeted by those present, delivered a speech:

Dear comrades! We are here in legendary Sevastopol on the occasion of the presentation to the city of the Order of the October Revolution. Sevastopol has been given this high state award for the revolutionary and combat services of the city's working people and for their contribution to strengthening the country's economic and defense might, and also in connection with the 200th anniversary of the city's foundation.

In the past two centuries, the history of Sevastopol and that of the fleet have been closely intertwined and become truly inseparable. That is why it may be said that the award of the Order of the October Revolution to Sevastopol is also a recognition of the revolutionary and combat merits of the Black Sea Fleet sailors.

It is with a sense of deep satisfaction that I carry out my honored assignment of conveying to you, comrade Black Sea sailors, a combat greeting and good wishes for success in your combat and political trianing from Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

As a fervent fighter for peace and the people's security, he pays great attention to strengthening the country's defense capability and to increasing the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might.

Comrade Yu V. Andropov expressed the firm confidence that the personnel of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet will continue to honorably fulfill their sacred duties in the protection of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and will vigilantly stand guard over the socialist fatherland's state interests.

In acquainting myself with the fleet, the ships equipped with improved weapons and combat hardware, and with the conditions in which you live and perform your honored service -- which is difficult but very necessary to the motherland -- D.F. Ustinov said, I could not help seeing and experiencing the results of the tireless concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the entire people to strengthen our great state's maritime might and develop our fleets.

The Black Sea Fleet's might lies primarily in its men, raised by a socialist society and boundlessly devoted to their beloved fatherland and the ideals of communism -- its skillful and courageous sailors. It also lies in its modern ships and other fleet facilities and their high degree of combat and strike power.

The cruiser "Slava" on which you are serving is a remarkable mdoern ship. Its equipment, design, power source, and weapons and control systems embody the very latest achievements of science and technology.

It was designed and built with the labor and talent of Soviet designers and engineers and the golden hands of our shipworkers, armaments makers, and instrument makers. And all this mighty equipment is entrusted by the party and the people to you, comrade sailors! Undoubtedly you are all supporters of the cruiser's interests, you love and cherish it as your maritime home. Increase your combat skill with daily military labor. You are faced with a responsible task: to master in depth the ship's weaponry and combat hardware, to skillfully control its mechanisms and instruments, and to extract from the weapons all that they offer and more besides. Making the most efficient use of weaponry and combat hardware is what is indispensable nowadays in order to achieve victory in sea warfare. And this can only be done by well-trained experts, by skilled masters of modern weaponry and hardware.

Warships have always been distinguished by weaponry which requires the utmost coordination of action by the entire crew to operate. That distinguishing feature has now become even more pronounced. It only takes one sailor to make a mistake, or simply to dawdle or idle, for the combat task to be threatened with failure. That is why it is so important not only to raise the level of skill of individual specialists but also to ensure a high level of coordination among crews and combat units and within the ship as a whole.

Learn how to smash the enemy with a crushing first salvo, with the first missile, with the first torpedo at the greatest distances, under the most difficult weather and navigation conditions and in the face of strong electronic countermeasures. Those who ignore this very important requirement, which stems from the very nature of modern warfare, are living in the past.

A high degree of combat readiness on the part of units and naval forces and success in warfare and in combat are inconceivable without rigid military discipline. The comprehensive strengthening of military discipline, good organization, and order on ships, and precise fulfillment of the military oath and regulations and of the orders of commanders and chiefs constitute a very important task. You must show constant vigilance and combat readiness. Wherever a sailor may be -- on a long voyage, on watch, in an escort, or on shore -- and whatever task he is fulfilling, it is incumbent on him to always be alert.

We must always remember that imperialist reaction stops at nothing in trying to complicate the international situation and resorts to all kinds of provocation. This was shown once again by the incursion by a South Korean aircraft into Soviet Far East airspace for reconnaissance purposes. Our enemies resorted to provocation without even considering the possible human casualties.

The Soviet Armed Forces are vigilantly standing guard over the USSR's sacred borders and our great motherland's state interests and are keenly protecting the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor.

Allow me, comrade Black Sea sailors, to express profound confidence that you will continue to be worthy heirs to the combat glory and best traditions of the valiant Navy and the Soviet Armed Forces!

Comrades! The increased demands which the party, the government, and all our people now place on the armed forces stem from the complex present-day international situation. We are living through an uneasy time. The confrontation between socialism and capitalism -- the opposing socio-class systems -- has worsened acutely through the fault of U.S. imperialism, which is striving for world supremacy. The White House's adventurist policy is pushing mankind toward nuclear catastrophe.

Our stance is clear, D.F. Ustinov stressed, nuclear war must be prevented. There is now no task more important than to stop the nuclear warmongers. It is toward the preservation and consolidation of peace and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe that the USSR and the fraternal socialist states' numerous peace initiatives are aimed.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's recent statements expressed with renewed force our country's will for peace and for mutually acceptable agreements with the West.

While waging an active struggle for detente and for the cause of peace, the CPSU and the Soviet state are also taking the necessary measures to strengthen the USSR's defense capability and to provide the Soviet Armed Forces with everything necessary to give a crushing rebuff to all aggressors.

Our country possesses the potential to do that. Matters are proceeding well here. Successfully implementing the historic decisions of the 26th Party Congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the Communist Party and the Soviet people are also implementing the food, energy, and other major comprehensive socioeconomic programs and are struggling to ensure comprehensive intensification of production, accelerate scientific and technical progress, and raise working people's material prosperity and cultural standard.

There can be no doubt that the tremendous organizational and ideological work launched throughout the country and headed by our party will lead to the further increase of the motherland's economic might and to the growth of Soviet people's ideological conviction, and at the same time to the strengthening of the state's defense potential and the Soviet Army and Navy's combat might. You Black Sea sailors are also making your contribution to raising the armed forces' combat capability and readiness.

I express the Firm Conviction, the defense minister said in conclusion, that the sailors of the cruiser Slava, closely united around the dear Communist Party and boundlessly loyal to the socialist motherland and to the cause of communist building, will fulfill honorably all the tasks facing them. He wished the personnel excellent health, happiness, success, and bon voyage.

D.F. Ustinov made an entry in the cruise "Slava's" honored visitors' book.

On the crew's behalf, Petty Officer 1st Class I. Golovnin, excellent-rated in combat and political training, gave the USSR defense minister a model of the cruiser Slava.

SOKOLOV, YEPISHEV ATTEND TANKMEN'S DAY MEETING

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[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting devoted to Tankmen's Day took place in Moscow today in the central house of the Soviet Army. In the Presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR; Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; eminent military commanders, veterans of the tank troops, tank builders, designers, and representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations. Army General Mayorov, first deputy commander-in-chief of land forces, spoke at the meeting.